MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIBRARY

# REPORT

ON THE

# Health of the County Borough of Belfast for the Year 1961

WILLIAM GEORGE SWANN, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.P.A.
*Medical Officer of Health*

# REPORT

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# Health of the County Borough of Belfast

## FOR THE YEAR 1961

**WILLIAM GEORGE SWANN, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.P.A.**
*Medical Officer of Health*

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST

# Health Committee
## 1961

**Chairman:**

Councillor Miss IRENE MARGARET ELIZABETH McALERY

**Deputy Chairman:**

Councillor LESLIE STEWART, J.P.

**Aldermen:**

THOMAS GIBSON HENDERSON
SIR ROBIN KINAHAN, E.R.D., J.P.
CHARLES DALEY
Major WILLIAM DUNCAN GEDDIS, J.P.

**Councillors:**

JOHN SAMUEL ROLSTON HARCOURT
Miss IRENE MARGARET ELIZABETH McALERY
WILLIAM ATCHESON, J.P.
WILLIAM BOUCHER, J.P.
HUGH ROBERT BROWN, M.Com.Sc.
LESLIE STEWART, J.P.
JOHN WESLEY CAMPBELL
JOHN WILLIAM KENNEDY, O.B.E., J.P.
WILLIAM JOHN LARGEY
JAMES MARTIN KIRK McCARROLL
DAVID WALSH

# HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## STAFF AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

---

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer:—
W. G. Swann, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.Obst. R.C.O.G., D.P.A.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Port Medical Officer:—
J. McA. Taggart, M.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

### HEADQUARTERS:—

Administrative Officer:— S. N. Smith, B.Com.Sc.

**Administrative Branch:—**

3 Receptionist/Operators.

**Accounts and Stores Branch:—**

1 Executive Assistant; 2 Clerks Higher Division Grade II; 1 Clerical Officer; 5 Clerical Assistants.

**Registration Branch:—**

Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages — J. C. Walker.

1 Deputy Supt. Registrar; 4 Registrars; 3 Deputy Registrars; 2 Copy Typists.

**Typing Branch:—**

1 Supervisor of Typists; 5 Shorthand Typists; 2 Copy Typists.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION:—

Senior Medical Officer—W. J. McLeod, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A., Ph.C.
Executive Officer—G. H. Davis.

**Infectious Diseases Branch:—**

Medical Officer—J. A. Gilmore, M.B., D.P.H.; 1 Clerk Higher Division Grade II; 12 Clerical Assistants.

**Sanitary Branch:—**

Chief Public Health Inspector —J. Walker
Senior Food Inspector —W. Jenkins.
Senior Pests and Disinfecting Officer —W. Robinson
Senior Inspector of Factories and Shops —P. J. McMahon
Senior Smoke Officer —C. Ellison.
Senior Port Public Health Inspector —W. A. McBride
Divisional Public Health Inspector, South —W. N. Shields
Divisional Public Health Inspector, West —F. W. Hill
Divisional Public Health Inspector, East —T. F. Mills
Divisional Public Health Inspector, North —J. Thompson

7 Food and Drugs Inspectors; 2 Port Public Health Inspectors; 2 Factory Inspectors; 1 Smoke Inspector; 25 Public Health Inspectors; 4 Pests Officers; 12 Pupil Public Health Inspectors.

1 Clerk Higher Division Grade I; 1 Clerk Higher Division Grade II; 2 Clerks Higher Division Grade III; 3 Clerical Officers; 8 Clerical Assistants; 1 Clerical Attendant; 1 Notice Server.

**Meat Inspection Branch:—**

City Veterinarian—J. F. Gracey, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.M.S., B.Agr., Ph.D.

Senior Meat Inspector—G. F. Moore.

5 Meat Inspectors.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH DIVISION:—

Senior Medical Officer — H. A. Warnock, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Clinic Medical Officer — K. M. Cathcart, M.B., D.P.H.

9 Part-time Medical Officers.

Superintendent Nursing Officer — Miss M. F. J. Baird, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Superintendent of District Nurses — Miss H. A. Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.

Supervisor of Midwives — Miss M. A. Hay, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M.

Assistant Nursing Officers — Miss E. F. Magill, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. M. E. Duke, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss J. Stirling, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Deputy Supt. Health Visitor — Miss K. M. Smyth, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

First Assistant Superintendent of District Nurses:—
Miss D. Ritchie, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.

Second Assistant Superintendent of District Nurses:—
Mrs. A. Beattie, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

52 Health Visitors; 47 District Nurses; 1 Senior Midwife; 22 Midwives (Salaried); 18 Midwives (Fee-per-case).

Executive Officer—A. Watson, A.C.I.S.

1 Clerk Higher Division Grade II; 3 Clerical Officers; 1 Shorthand Typist; 1 Copy Typist; 15 Clerical Assistants; 8 Clinic Clerks (part-time); 3 Cook-Housekeepers.

## SCHOOL HEALTH DIVISION:—

Senior Medical Officer — A. L. Walby, M.B., D.P.H.

Clinic Medical Officers:— A. D. Campbell, M.B., D.P.H.
E. A. M. McMordie, M.B., D.P.H.
P. S. Kerr, M.B., D.P.H.
K. McKee, M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Medical Officers: — A. P. Watson, M.B., D.P.H.
G. K. Moffatt, M.B., D.P.H.
D. B. Keith, M.B., D.P.H.
K. M. Corbett, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.C.H.
S. G. Gordon, M.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.T.M.H.

Chief Dental Officer: — S. R. Sheane, L.D.S.

Clinic Dental Officers: — V. M. G. Rattie, L.D.S.
H. C. Thornberry, L.D.S.
P. J. R. Griffith, M.B., L.D.S.
J. R. Faulkner, L.D.S.

Dental Officers: — W. R. Morrow, L.D.S.
J. B. Hanna, L.D.S.
T. S. Brannigan, L.D.S.
W. J. Hutchinson, L.D.S.
H. M. Gilfillan, L.D.S.
J. S. Jassal, L.D.S.
W. J. C. Davidson, L.D.S.

6 Part-time Medical Officers (Anaesthetists)

4 Senior School Nurses; 24 Health Visitors; 1 Speech Therapist; 2 Speech Therapists (part-time); 2 Physiotherapists; 1 Senior Dental Clerk; 3 Senior Dental Surgery Assistants; 29 Dental Surgery Assistants.

Executive Officer — R. T. Curry.

1 Clerk Higher Division Grade II; 1 Clerical Officer; 5 Shorthand Typists; 1 Copy Typist; 1 Senior Clerical Assistant; 12 Clerical Assistants.

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1961

| | |
|---|---|
| Area (Census 1951) (Exclusive of 1,223 acres of tidal water) | 15,357 acres (24 sq. miles) |
| Population | 416,500 (estimate of Registrar General for N.I., June, 1961) (males 196,500; females 220,000) |
| Marriages | 3,566 |
| Marriage Rate | 8.6 |
| Births Registered | 8,806 (4,474 males; 4,332 females) |
| Birth Rate | 21.1 |
| Birth Rate average for the ten years 1952-1961 | 19.1 |
| Illegitimate Births | 229 (128 males; 101 females) |
| Illegitimate Births as a percentage of total Births | 2.6 |
| Births (notified) | 11,788 |
| Still Births (included in total births notified) | 231 |
| Deaths | 4,989 (2,534 males; 2,455 females) |
| Death Rate | 12.0 |
| Death Rate average for the ten years 1952-1961 | 10.9 |
| Deaths of infants under one year of age | 287 (162 males; 125 females) |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 33 deaths per 1,000 live births |
| Average for the ten years 1952-1961 | 35 deaths per 1,000 live births |
| Neo-Natal Deaths (under one month) | 199 (115 males; 84 females) |
| Neo-Natal Death Rate | 24 per 1,000 live births |
| Average for the ten years 1952-1961 | 22 per 1,000 live births |
| Maternal Deaths | 6 |
| Death Rate | 0.68 per 1,000 births registered |
| Deaths from Communicable Diseases listed in Table 9 | 142 |
| Death Rate from these Diseases | 0.34 |
| Deaths from Measles | 2 |
| Deaths from Typhoid Fever | Nil |
| Deaths from Scarlet Fever | Nil |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough | Nil |
| Deaths from Diphtheria | Nil |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) | 13 |
| Deaths from Dysentery | Nil |
| Deaths from Influenza | 124 |
| Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System | 35 |
| Death Rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System | 0.08 |
| Deaths from Bronchitis | 373 |
| Deaths from Pneumonia | 379 |

To:

**The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen and Councillors of the Belfast County Borough Council acting as the Belfast Health Authority and the Belfast Port Sanitary Authority:—**

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report for the year 1961.

The estimated mid-year population of the City has fallen by 17,400 to 416,500. There was an increase of 70 in the number of births registered compared with 1960.

The number of deaths registered was 4,989, an increase of 252. There were 763 deaths from cancer, a reduction of 30, but deaths from cancer of the lung increased in males by 22 to 174 and fell by 7 in females to 18. There was an increase in the infantile mortality rate from 28 to 33. There were 44 deaths from motor vehicle accidents, the same figure as in 1960. There was an increase of deaths from tuberculosis from 31 to 41 though the number of cases notified continues to fall, being 334 compared with 357 in 1960.

The detailed statistics as required by the Ministry of Health and Local Government together with an outline of the work undertaken by the divisions of the Department are given in the following pages by the officer in charge of each.

I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest, consideration and help in the execution of the functions of the Committee.

I am pleased to pay tribute to the members of the Staff of the Department for their loyal, efficient and conscientious service and personal support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. SWANN,

*Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.*

## TABLE 1

# CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS, 1961

| Abbreviated List Nos. | Causes of Death | Total Deaths | MALES | | | | | | | | | | | | FEMALES | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | All Ages | AGED | | | | | | | | | | | All Ages | AGED | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Under 1 mth. | 1—5 mths. | 6—11 mths. | Total Under 1 year | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65-74 | 75 & over | | Under 1 mth. | 1—5 mths. | 6—11 mths. | Total Under 1 year | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65-74 | 75 & over |
| | All Causes | 4,989 | 2,534 | 115 | 29 | 18 | 162 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 103 | 775 | 674 | 773 | 2,455 | 84 | 28 | 13 | 125 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 76 | 483 | 612 | 1,118 |
| B1 | Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | 35 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 13 | 6 | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| B2 | Tuberculosis, other Forms | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| B3 | Syphilis and its sequelae | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| B4 | Typhoid Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B5 | Cholera | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B6 | Dysentery, all Forms | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B7 | Scarlet Fever and streptococcal sore throat | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B8 | Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B9 | Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B10 | Meningococcal Infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B11 | Plague | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B12 | Acute Poliomyelitis | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B13 | Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B14 | Measles | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| B15 | Typhus and other Rickettsial diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B16 | Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B17 | Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | — |
| B18 | Malignant Neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Cancer | 763 | 397 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 162 | 140 | 76 | 366 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 17 | 147 | 84 | 114 |
| | (b) Hodgkins disease and Leukaemia | 30 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| B19 | Benign and unspecified neoplasms | 8 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| B20 | Diabetes Mellitus | 37 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | 4 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 12 | 9 |
| B21 | Anaemias | 11 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 |
| B22 | Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous system | 614 | 245 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 52 | 80 | 110 | 369 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 49 | 110 | 205 |
| B23 | Nonmeningococcal Meningitis | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B24 | Rheumatic Fever | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B25 | Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease | 90 | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 28 | 10 | 6 |
| B26 | Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease | 1,292 | 725 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 277 | 196 | 232 | 567 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 102 | 172 | 290 |
| B27 | Other Diseases of Heart | 133 | 51 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 11 | 15 | 23 | 82 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | 17 | 56 |
| B28 | Hypertension with Heart Disease | 82 | 33 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 49 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 19 | 26 |
| B29 | Hypertension without Heart Disease | 37 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| B30 | Influenza | 124 | 53 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 8 | 22 | 20 | 71 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 9 | 10 | 49 |
| B31 | Pneumonia (excluding of new born) | 379 | 159 | — | 13 | 4 | 17 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 18 | 37 | 81 | 220 | — | 11 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 22 | 39 | 138 |
| B32 | Bronchitis | 373 | 255 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 104 | 75 | 71 | 118 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 14 | 48 | 52 |
| B33 | Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | 35 | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 15 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| B34 | Appendicitis | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| B35 | Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia | 21 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 1 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| B36 | Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhoea of the new-born | 22 | 10 | — | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 12 | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| B37 | Cirrhosis of Liver | 14 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| B38 | Naphritis and Nephrosis | 31 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 16 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| B39 | Hyperplasia of Prostate | 16 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B40 | Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — |
| B41 | Congenital Malformations | 81 | 34 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 47 | 24 | 9 | 3 | 36 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 6 | — | — |
| B42 | Birth Injury, Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) With Prematurity | 27 | 17 | 17 | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | (b) Without Prematurity | 40 | 27 | 26 | 1 | — | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 13 | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B43 | Infections of the New-born | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) With Prematurity | 4 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | (b) Without Prematurity | 9 | 7 | 7 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B44 | Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) With Prematurity | 66 | 40 | 40 | — | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | 26 | — | — | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | (b) Without Prematurity | 14 | 8 | 7 | 1 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B45 | Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes | 21 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| B46 | All other Diseases | 366 | 170 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 42 | 39 | 61 | 196 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | 13 | 37 | 48 | 89 |
| BE47 | Motor Vehicle Accidents | 44 | 29 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| BE48 | All other Accidents | 85 | 41 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 16 | 44 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 7 | 5 | 28 |
| BE49 | Suicide | 34 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 9 | 3 | — |
| BE50 | Homicide and Operations of War | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis of Children under two years of age (included in B.36 and B.43) | 13 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | Pneumonia of new-born (included in B.43) | 12 | 9 | 9 | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

**TABLE 2** Number of deaths, death rates and percentage of total deaths by age groups

| Age Group (Years) | Deaths | | | Rate per 1,000 of population of age group (based on 1961 Census figures) | Percentage of total deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | | 1961 | 1960 |
| Under 1 Year | 162 | 125 | 287 | 34.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| 1— 4 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 5—14 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 15—24 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 25—44 | 103 | 76 | 179 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| 45—64 | 775 | 483 | 1,258 | 12.6 | 25.2 | 26.8 |
| 65—74 | 674 | 612 | 1,286 | 46.0 | 25.7 | 25.3 |
| 75 and over | 773 | 1,118 | 1,891 | 135.0 | 38.0 | 36.7 |

**TABLE 3** Principal causes of death in order of importance

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Heart Disease (B26-27) | 1,425 |
| 2. | Cancer | 763 |
| 3. | Vascular Lesions affecting the central nervous system | 614 |
| 4. | Pneumonia | 379 |
| 5. | Bronchitis | 373 |
| 6. | Violent and accidental deaths | 164 |
| 7. | Influenza | 124 |
| 8. | Hypertension | 119 |
| 9. | Associated with prematurity | 97 |
| 10. | Chronic rheumatic heart disease | 90 |
| 11. | Congenital malformations | 81 |

**TABLE 4** Comparative Statistics for Counties and County Boroughs, 1961

| Area | Rate per 1,000 population | | | | Rate per 1,000 live births | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marriage | Birth | Death | Death rate from Tuberculosis | Infant Mortality | Maternal Mortality |
| Northern Ireland | 6.9 | 22.4 | 11.3 | 0.07 | 27 | 0.53 |
| Belfast County Borough | 8.6 | 21.1 | 12.0 | 0.10 | 33 | 0.68 |
| Londonderry Co. Borough | 8.1 | 31.6 | 10.4 | 0.09 | 28 | 0.59 |
| County Antrim | 6.2 | 22.9 | 10.2 | 0.05 | 24 | — |
| County Armagh | 6.5 | 22.5 | 11.8 | 0.08 | 34 | 1.51 |
| County Down | 6.0 | 20.7 | 11.4 | 0.09 | 24 | 0.90 |
| County Fermanagh | 5.8 | 20.5 | 12.4 | 0.02 | 28 | — |
| County Londonderry | 6.3 | 24.8 | 10.2 | 0.04 | 25 | — |
| County Tyrone | 5.8 | 23.2 | 11.3 | 0.04 | 23 | 0.32 |

Trend of mortality from certain principal causes of death from 1910

**TABLE 5**

| Year | Heart Disease | | Cancer | | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | Bronchitis, Influenza and Pneumonia | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Rate Per 1,000 | Number | Rate Per 1,000 | Number | Rate Per 1,000 | Number | Rate Per 1,000 |
| 1910 | — | — | — | — | 825 | 2.1 | 1,538 | 3.9 |
| 1915 | — | — | — | — | 813 | 2.0 | 1,667 | 4.1 |
| 1920 | — | — | — | — | 762 | 1.8 | 1,566 | 3.8 |
| 1925 | — | — | — | — | 575 | 1.3 | 1,163 | 2.7 |
| 1930 | 852 | 2.0 | 466 | 1.12 | 346 | 1.0 | 839 | 2.0 |
| 1935 | 935 | 2.0 | 463 | 0.99 | 389 | 0.89 | 1,042 | 2.23 |
| 1940 | 1,387 | 3.1 | 576 | 1.29 | 412 | 0.93 | 1,001 | 2.25 |
| 1945 | 1,130 | 2.59 | 664 | 1.52 | 326 | 0.75 | 533 | 1.22 |
| 1946 | 1,302 | 2.92 | 682 | 1.53 | 343 | 0.77 | 692 | 1.55 |
| 1947 | 1,482 | 3.29 | 662 | 1.47 | 281 | 0.62 | 618 | 1.37 |
| 1948 | 1,281 | 2.81 | 696 | 1.53 | 269 | 0.59 | 438 | 0.96 |
| 1949 | 1,407 | 3.09 | 699 | 1.54 | 280 | 0.61 | 536 | 1.18 |
| 1950 | 1,500 | 3.33 | 717 | 1.59 | 225 | 0.5 | 565 | 1.26 |
| 1951 | 1,630 | 3.67 | 693 | 1.56 | 221 | 0.49 | 813 | 1.83 |
| 1952 | 1,416 | 3.18 | 757 | 1.7 | 151 | 0.34 | 483 | 1.0 |
| 1953 | 1,155 | 2.56 | 758 | 1.68 | 114 | 0.26 | 466 | 1.03 |
| 1954 | 1,348 | 3.0 | 777 | 1.7 | 84 | 0.18 | 482 | 1.07 |
| 1955 | 1,365 | 3.0 | 741 | 1.6 | 76 | 0.17 | 597 | 1.3 |
| 1956 | 1,297 | 2.9 | 840 | 1.89 | 74 | 0.16 | 471 | 10.6 |
| 1957 | 1,383 | 3.14 | 844 | 1.9 | 60 | 0.13 | 592 | 1.34 |
| 1958 | 1,493 | 3.42 | 822 | 1.88 | 56 | 0.13 | 549 | 1.25 |
| 1959 | 1,443 | 3.33 | 802 | 1.85 | 62 | 0.16 | 657 | 1.51 |
| 1960 | 1,476 | 3.4 | 793 | 1.84 | 28 | 0.07 | 546 | 1.25 |
| 1961 | 1,425 | 3.4 | 763 | 1.83 | 35 | 0.08 | 876 | 2.1 |

— Signifies information not available

## Comparative Statistics; Belfast, Northern Ireland, England and Wales, Scotland and Irish Republic, 1961

**TABLE 6**

| | Belfast | Northern Ireland | England and Wales (See Note) | Scotland | Irish Republic (See Note) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Rates per 1,000 population: | | | | | |
| Marriages | 8.6 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 5.4 |
| Births | 21.1 | 22.4 | 17.4 | 19.5 | 21.3 |
| Deaths | 12.0 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| 2. Death rates per 1,000 live births: | | | | | |
| Maternal | 0.68 | 0.53 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Infant | 33 | 27 | 22 | 26 | 30 |
| 3. Death rates per 100,000 population: | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis | 8.4 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 14.9 |
| Cancer | 183 | 162 | 209 | 209 | 161 |
| Heart Diseases (B25-28) | 383 | 414 | 389 | 425 | 416 |
| Coronary disease | 228 | 204 | 204 | 216 | 148 |
| Diphtheria | Nil | Nil | 0.02 | Nil | 0.1 |

Note: Figures for England and Wales and Irish Republic provisional

Population, births, birth rate per 1,000, deaths, death rate per 1,000 and natural increase from 1890

**TABLE 7**

| Year | Population | Births | | Deaths | | Natural increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | |
| 1890 | 232,222 | 8,250 | 35.5 | 6,861 | 29.5 | 1,389 |
| 1895 | 295,000 | 9,772 | 33.1 | 7,168 | 24.3 | 2,604 |
| 1900 | 359,000 | 11,192 | 31.2 | 7,642 | 21.3 | 3,550 |
| 1905 | 360,000 | 11,395 | 31.8 | 7,178 | 20.0 | 4,217 |
| 1910 | 391,167 | 10,888 | 27.8 | 7,284 | 18.6 | 3,604 |
| 1915 | 403,000 | 10,196 | 25.3 | 7,220 | 17.9 | 2,976 |
| 1920 | 413,000 | 12,144 | 29.4 | 7,234 | 17.5 | 4,910 |
| 1925 | 438,000 | 10,234 | 23.4 | 6,131 | 14.0 | 4,103 |
| 1930 | 415,151 | 9,558 | 22.7 | 5,451 | 12.9 | 4,107 |
| 1935 | 415,151 | 8,848 | 21.3 | 6,238 | 15.0 | 2,610 |
| 1940 | 444,500 | 8,704 | 19.6 | 6,583 | 14.8 | 2,121 |
| 1941 | 444,500 | 8,383 | 18.9 | 6,641 | 14.9 | 1,742 |
| 1942 | 444,500 | 9,659 | 21.7 | 4,973 | 11.2 | 4,686 |
| 1943 | 425,000 | 10,713 | 25.2 | 5,511 | 13.0 | 5,202 |
| 1944 | 430,800 | 10,456 | 24.3 | 5,176 | 12.0 | 5,280 |
| 1945 | 435,900 | 9,853 | 22.6 | 5,069 | 11.6 | 4,784 |
| 1946 | 444,687 | 10,327 | 23.2 | 5,326 | 11.9 | 5,001 |
| 1947 | 450,000 | 10,505 | 23.3 | 5,289 | 11.7 | 5,216 |
| 1948 | 455,020 | 9,744 | 21.4 | 4,684 | 10.3 | 5,060 |
| 1949 | 454,340 | 9,185 | 20.2 | 5,226 | 11.5 | 3,959 |
| 1950 | 450,000 | 8,834 | 19.6 | 5,082 | 11.3 | 3,752 |
| 1951 | 444,222 | 8,789 | 19.8 | 5,433 | 12.2 | 3,356 |
| 1952 | 444,200 | 8,506 | 19.1 | 4,778 | 10.8 | 3,728 |
| 1953 | 450,800 | 8,527 | 18.9 | 4,653 | 10.3 | 3,874 |
| 1954 | 449,100 | 8,302 | 18.5 | 4,810 | 10.7 | 3,492 |
| 1955 | 453,900 | 8,100 | 17.8 | 4,752 | 10.5 | 3,348 |
| 1956 | 444,800 | 8,212 | 18.5 | 4,632 | 10.4 | 3,580 |
| 1957 | 440,100 | 8,459 | 19.2 | 4,899 | 11.1 | 3,560 |
| 1958 | 436,200 | 8,263 | 18.9 | 4,818 | 11.0 | 3,445 |
| 1959 | 433,800 | 8,365 | 19.3 | 4,821 | 11.1 | 3,544 |
| 1960 | 433,900 | 8,736 | 20.1 | 4,737 | 10.9 | 3,999 |
| 1961 | 416,500 | 8,806 | 21.1 | 4,989 | 12.0 | 3,817 |

**TABLE 8**

Deaths from cancer by sex and site in 1961

| Detailed List Nos. | Sites | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Buccal Cavity and Pharynx** | | |
| 140 | Lip | — | — |
| 141 | Tongue | 1 | 2 |
| 142 | Salivary gland | 1 | — |
| 143—144 | Mouth | 3 | 1 |
| 145—148 | Pharynx | 5 | 1 |
| | **Digestive Organs and Peritoneum** | | |
| 150 | Oesophagus | 14 | 5 |
| 151 | Stomach | 64 | 50 |
| 152—153 | Intestines | 32 | 59 |
| 154 | Rectum | 16 | 25 |
| 155—156 | Biliary passages and liver | 9 | 14 |
| 157 | Pancreas | 19 | 21 |
| 158 | Peritoneum | 2 | 2 |
| 159 | Other digestive organs | 1 | — |
| | **Respiratory System** | | |
| 160 | Nose, nasal cavities, etc. | — | 1 |
| 161 | Larynx | 2 | 2 |
| 162—163 | Trachea, bronchus and lungs | 156 | 18 |
| 164 | Mediastinum | 1 | — |
| 165 | Thoracic organs (secondary) | — | — |
| | **Breast and Genito-Urinary Organs** | | |
| 170 | Breast | — | 56 |
| 171—174 | Uterus | — | 35 |
| 175 | Ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament | — | 22 |
| 176 | Other Female genital organs | — | 7 |
| 177 | Prostate | 24 | — |
| 178 | Testis | — | — |
| 179 | Other male genital organs | — | — |
| 180 | Kidney | 8 | 5 |
| 181 | Bladder and other urinary organs | 11 | 10 |
| | **Other and Unspecified Sites** | | |
| 190—191 | Skin | 2 | 1 |
| 192 | Eye | 1 | — |
| 193 | Brain and other parts of the nervous system | 7 | 10 |
| 194 | Thyroid gland | 2 | 1 |
| 195 | Other endocrine glands | — | — |
| 193 | Bone | 3 | 4 |
| 197 | Connective tissue | — | — |
| 198—199 | Other Sites | 10 | 9 |
| 200—202<br>203—205 | Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopotietic tissues (exclusive of Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia, etc.) | 3 | 5 |
| | Total | 397 | 366 |

## Deaths from certain communicable diseases from 1890

**TABLE 9**

| Year | Meningo-coccal infections | Diph-theria | Dysentery | *Gastro-Enteritis | Measles | Polio-myelitis | Scarlet fever | Typhoid fever | Whooping cough | Influenza |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | — | 37 | — | 247 | 378 | — | 41 | 177 | 292 | — |
| 1895 | — | 34 | — | 325 | 197 | — | 88 | 184 | 109 | — |
| 1900 | — | 54 | — | 241 | 42 | — | 14 | 261 | 115 | — |
| 1905 | — | 32 | — | 295 | 227 | — | 35 | 128 | 24 | — |
| 1910 | 3 | 27 | — | 241 | 504 | — | 18 | 18 | 259 | — |
| 1915 | 39 | 27 | — | 240 | 177 | 0 | 107 | 10 | 134 | — |
| 1920 | 4 | 45 | 1 | 223 | 132 | 0 | 94 | 34 | 84 | 243 |
| 1925 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 203 | 167 | 0 | 49 | 18 | 99 | 84 |
| 1930 | — | 22 | 0 | 116 | 6 | — | 7 | 2 | 65 | 38 |
| 1935 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 249 | 251 | 2 | 37 | 11 | 22 | 65 |
| 1940 | 22 | 85 | 0 | 316 | 150 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 54 | 161 |
| 1945 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 188 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 26 | 16 |
| 1950 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 37* | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 32 |
| 1951 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 54 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 232 |
| 1952 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 18 |
| 1953 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 24 |
| 1954 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 |
| 1955 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 34 |
| 1956 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 27 |
| 1957 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 63 |
| 1958 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 |
| 1959 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 40 |
| 1960 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 1961 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 |
| Average Annual Deaths 1951-60 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 28.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 5.3 | 47.9 |

— Signifies information not available

* From 1950 onwards, deaths of those under 2 years of age only.

**TABLE 10**

Notifications of certain communicable diseases from 1900

| Year | Cerebro-Spinal fever | Diph-theria | Dysentery | Food poison-ing | Gastro-Enteritis | Infective hepatitis | Measles | Polio-myelitis | Puer-peral pyrexia* | Scarlet fever | Ty-phoid fever | Whooping cough |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | — | 407 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 44 | 658 | 1,777 | — |
| 1905 | — | 234 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 650 | 631 | — |
| 1910 | — | 238 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | 734 | 95 | — |
| 1915 | 65 | 179 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 1,994 | 49 | — |
| 1920 | 8 | 300 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 48 | 1,939 | 210 | — |
| 1925 | 5 | 423 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 5 | 1,657 | 143 | — |
| 1930 | 24 | 118 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 20 | 1,132 | 32 | — |
| 1935 | 19 | 1,201 | — | — | — | — | 6,203 | 22 | 31 | 3,394 | 117 | 337 |
| 1940 | 166 | 1,165 | — | — | — | — | 5,062 | 2 | 9 | 1,266 | 17 | 701 |
| 1945 | 39 | 213 | — | — | — | — | 1,702 | 20 | 1 | 768 | 14 | 603 |
| 1950 | 22 | 45 | 35 | 55 | 377 | 28 | 4,209 | 109 | 4 | 1,668 | 5 | 1,078 |
| 1951 | 34 | 10 | 170 | 40 | 560 | 54 | 3,354 | 36 | 4 | 349 | 24 | 834 |
| 1952 | 44 | 3 | 69 | 16 | 489 | 74 | 2,702 | 65 | 56 | 399 | 7 | 2,131 |
| 1953 | 29 | 1 | 112 | 26 | 614 | 69 | 3,146 | 47 | 55 | 612 | 8 | 945 |
| 1954 | 32 | 1 | 217 | 23 | 513 | 59 | 1,613 | 14 | 42 | 496 | 5 | 773 |
| 1955 | 26 | 0 | 401 | 29 | 689 | 65 | 4,328 | 3† | 46 | 791 | 23 | 1,460 |
| 1956 | 20 | 0 | 198 | 31 | 412 | 166 | 1,797 | 9 | 37 | 540 | 8 | 790 |
| 1957 | 14 | 0 | 269 | 18 | 410 | 112 | 4,109 | 141 | 50 | 492 | 4 | 119 |
| 1958 | 9 | 0 | 310 | 24 | 430 | 83 | 280 | 11 | 29 | 384 | 2 | 1,132 |
| 1959 | 14 | 0 | 278 | 27 | 450 | 179 | 4,731 | 11 | 18 | 506 | 10 | 721 |
| 1960 | 2 | 0 | 276 | 58 | 455 | 296 | 487 | 3 | 36 | 519 | 0 | 88 |
| 1961 | 12 | 0 | 232 | 40 | 420 | 132 | 3,976 | 13 | 23 | 306 | 0 | 74 |
| Average Annual Notif-ications 1951-60 | 22 | 2 | 230 | 29 | 502 | 116 | 2,655 | 34 | 37 | 509 | 9 | 899 |

— Signifies information not available

* Figures up to 1951 for Puerperal fever only

† Diagnosis of two of these cases was subsequently amended to Diphtheria and acute Encephalitis

NOTES:—

1. Food poisoning notifiable only since 1949.
2. Measles—notifiable only as the first case occurring in a household within a period of 2 months.
3. Whooping cough— notifiable only as the first case occurring in a household within a period of 3 months.

## TABLE 11

Notification of certain communicable diseases in 1960, by age periods and sexes.

| DISEASE | Under 1 Year | | 1 Year and under 2 Years | | 2 Years and under 5 Years | | 5 Years and under 10 Years | | 10 Years and under 15 Years | | 15 Years and under 25 Years | | 25 Years and under 45 Years | | 45 Years and upwards | | Age unknown | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Dysentery .. .. | 31 | 17 | 8 | 20 | 40 | 44 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 15 | — | 4 | 276 |
| Cerebro-Spinal meningitis | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Poliomyelitis .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Infective hepatitis .. | — | — | — | 1 | 14 | 17 | 75 | 62 | 39 | 40 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | 296 |

Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever—No cases.

## TABLE 11A

Type and age grouping of Dysentery notifications

| DYSENTERY TYPE | Under I Year | | 1 Year and under 2 Years | | 2 Years and under 5 Years | | 5 Years and under 10 Years | | 10 Years and under 15 Years | | 15 Years and under 25 Years | | 25 Years and under 45 Years | | 45 Years and upwards | | Age unknown | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Sonne .. .. | 17 | 8 | 16 | 11 | 32 | 24 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 3 | — | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 168 |
| Flexner .. .. | 4 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| Not classified .. | — | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 31 |
| Total .. .. | 21 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 39 | 31 | 24 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 232 |

## Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 7,340 children completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria; of these 4,347 were immunised by the Health Committee's Medical Officers at clinics, schools, etc., and 2,993 by general practitioners. In addition, 2,828 children received reinforcing injections, 2,494 by Health Committee's Medical Officers and 334 by general practitioners.

**TABLE 12** Age Grouping of Immunised Children

| Age at end of Year | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | At end of 1961 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0— | 147 | 158 | 147 | 330 | 357 | 269 | 610 | 911 | 900 | 1,117 | |
| 1— | 2,167 | 1,809 | 1,719 | 1,885 | 1,978 | 1,677 | 1,945 | 2,240 | 2,316 | 2,765 | Age Groups 1—4 years **14,696** |
| 2— | 937 | 885 | 920 | 857 | 791 | 724 | 746 | 751 | 573 | 631 | |
| 3— | 413 | 329 | 301 | 315 | 356 | 276 | 275 | 362 | 243 | 304 | |
| 4— | 196 | 240 | 198 | 246 | 258 | 201 | 150 | 218 | 178 | 238 | |
| 5— | 690 | 526 | 522 | 642 | 668 | 622 | 179 | 237 | 256 | 405 | Age Groups 5—9 years **21,110** |
| 6— | 912 | 782 | 834 | 999 | 922 | 749 | 57 | 155 | 244 | 665 | |
| 7— | 464 | 398 | 528 | 509 | 497 | 373 | 43 | 106 | 171 | 625 | |
| 8— | 210 | 177 | 262 | 227 | 190 | 112 | 29 | 71 | 72 | 375 | |
| 9— | 76 | 45 | 73 | 68 | 42 | 17 | 6 | 36 | 29 | 106 | |
| 10+ | 128 | 92 | 101 | 63 | 43 | 45 | 3 | 87 | 50 | 108 | |
| TOTAL | 6,340 | 5,441 | 5,605 | 6,141 | 6,102 | 5,065 | 4,043 | 5,174 | 5,032 | 7,340 | |

## WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

(Children Immunised with Triple Antigen; Diphtheria/Pertussis or Pertussis alone)

**TABLE 13**

| Age at end of Year | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | Total of age Group At end of Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0— | 131 | 310 | 338 | 258 | 586 | 904 | 814 | 1,104 | 1,104 |
| 1— | 1,446 | 1,729 | 1,838 | 1,596 | 1,884 | 2,179 | 2,216 | 2,712 | 3,526 |
| 2— | 687 | 719 | 676 | 642 | 707 | 698 | 526 | 627 | 3,747 |
| 3+ | 233 | 372 | 471 | 353 | 497 | 639 | 506 | 271 | |

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Table showing the age groups of persons inoculated from May, 1957 to December, 1961

**TABLE 14**

| Age | One Injection only | | Two Injections only | | Three Injections | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total at end of 1961 | | Total at end of 1961 | | Age at end of year | | | | Total in age Group at end of 1961 |
| | | | | | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | |
| Under 1 year | 123 | 1,968 | 818 | 9,008 | 17 | 39 | 14 | 30 | 13,177 |
| — 2 | 393 | | 3,340 | | 542 | 792 | 1,088 | 1,113 | |
| — 3 | 361 | | 1,719 | | 897 | 2,052 | 2,258 | 2,225 | |
| — 4 | 313 | | 1,544 | | 667 | 1,920 | 1,347 | 1,003 | |
| — 5 | 778 | | 1,587 | | 662 | 2,009 | 1,079 | 657 | |
| — 6 | 556 | 4,727 | 1,596 | 16,358 | 627 | 2,016 | 1,067 | 561 | 40,639 |
| — 7 | 618 | | 1,384 | | 555 | 2,000 | 1,249 | 557 | |
| — 8 | 473 | | 1,233 | | 497 | 1,862 | 1,151 | 490 | |
| — 9 | 516 | | 1,633 | | 510 | 1,736 | 1,135 | 497 | |
| — 10 | 419 | | 1,890 | | 415 | 1,705 | 1,157 | 331 | |
| — 11 | 502 | | 1,668 | | 405 | 1,617 | 1,176 | 386 | |
| — 12 | 455 | | 1,783 | | 301 | 1,595 | 1,310 | 368 | |
| — 13 | 321 | | 1,865 | | 240 | 1,592 | 1,459 | 363 | |
| — 14 | 404 | | 1,832 | | 176 | 1,419 | 2,114 | 330 | |
| — 15 | 463 | | 1,474 | | 96 | 1,000 | 2,281 | 271 | |
| — 25 | | 5,082 | | 18,047 | 17 | 4,073 | 14,739 | 3,219 | 27.260 |
| — 40 | | 1,271 | | 4,511 | | 841 | 3,660 | 805 | 5.306 |

## IMMUNISATION

During the year Dr. J. A. Gilmore, M.B., D.P.H., joined the Infectious Diseases section. It was mainly due to his efforts, through the school immunisation programme, that the number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1961 was 50% more than the average of recent years. A total of 7,340 completed courses and 2,404 reinforcing injections were given.

For children under three years of age diphtheria immunisation is usually combined with that against whooping cough and tetanus so that the number of children protected against these diseases was also increased, 4,443 in 1961 against 3,556 in 1960.

The few cases of poliomyelitis early in the year gave a stimulus to the immunisation campaign. A total of 25,468 inoculations of Salk vaccine were administered; more than half of these by the department's two medical officers.

Three cases of poliomyelitis occurred among young children living in a housing estate. As previous attempts to encourage parents in this estate to bring their children had met with complete apathy, it was decided that a door-to-door immunisation service be provided. This was done with the help of staff from the University Department of Microbiology and the City Hospital. Once this was completed, with only one refusal in over 1,000 families, no further cases occurred in this estate.

This campaign presented two examples of the depth of indifference to the benefits of immunisation which exist in some parts of the City. For example, in two homes it was found that none of the children were immunised although one member of each family had had severe paralytic poliomyelitis some years ago.

The work of the immunisation section has increased three fold over the last five years. The clinic accommodation is still make-shift; a new clinic provided had no provision for mass immunisation.

The importance of accurate immunisation records is obvious in the interests of child and parent; a frequently changing clerical staff renders this difficult to maintain.

A very useful survey into our records was carried out by Dr. E. Jennings, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., as part of a D.P.H. dissertation. A random sample of 239 names of infants born in 1960 was taken from the notification of births register. It was found that 35 had left Belfast, (a loss of 15%) the majority to housing estates outside the City. Most of these children are immunised in the County areas and hence inflate the County figures at the expense of the City.

An important aspect of the survey was the comparison of the mother's statement of her child's inoculations with the records held by the Department. Briefly the results were—

| | *Mother's Claim* | *Confirmed by Records* |
|---|---|---|
| Smallpox Vaccination | 162 | 131 |
| B. C. G. | 36 | 18 |
| Diphtheria and Pertussis | 126 | 89 |
| Poliomyelitis (2 or more) | 140 | 106 |

The deficit in our records is great and cannot be completely due to mothers overstating their claim. One important factor must be the delay or non-return of records by general practitioners.

Another interesting feature of this survey was the collection of reasons given by mothers for not having their children immunised. A great variety of reasons (really excuses) were given varying from "the weather was wet" to the downright honest "I couldn't be bothered". A few claimed that illnesses of child or mother prevented them from going to a clinic; here the general practitioner should immunise these children in their own home—a simple procedure now with the disposable syringe.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### Dysentery

During 1961 dysentery was as prevalent as ever among infants and the younger school children. Some principals of Primary Schools were alarmed at the number of cases and sought our assistance. Investigations revealed the now typical situation; many cases were not notified. Many were misdiagnosed as non-infectious illnesses and many children were allowed to return to school—with doctors' certificates of non infectivity—while still infectious. While persistent efforts of education on hygiene are made by health visitors and school teachers, these are of little avail when general practitioners regard notification of infections and school exclusion of infectious children as antiquated public health measures. This attitude is encouraged by some hospital consultants who do not hesitate to treat infectious diseases in general hospitals.

### Poliomyelitis

Thirteen cases were notified, the highest total since the 1957 epidemic. All were children under five years of age. Type 3 virus was isolated from 11 cases, and type 1 virus from one case. Three of the cases (including two of the three who died) had been previously immunised with three doses of Salk vaccine. This stresses the need for a fourth dose of this vaccine which obviously was not at that time very potent. The new oral vaccine offers hope of a better immunity.

### Food Poisoning

There were fewer cases than in 1960; all were sporadic cases and the infecting organisms included various types of salmonellae.

### Tuberculosis

The reduction in the number of cases continues, to a total of 334 compared with 357 and 379 in 1960 and 1959 respectively. There was an increase in pulmonary tuberculosis in the 15 to 25 years age group; the great majority of these cases were very slight and the increase in numbers may be due to improved case finding.

W. J. McLEOD, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A., Ph.C.
*Senior Medical Officer, Environmental Health Division.*

## REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1961

The Public Health Inspector is concerned with the condition of dwelling houses, welfare conditions in shops, the inspection of factories, the conditions under which all food intended for sale for human consumption is prepared, stored or sold, conditions in places of public entertainment, the condition of the crews living accommodation on board ships, the inspection of fuel-burning plant so as to prevent pollution of the atmosphere, the inspection of food, the disinfecting and disinfestation of all types of premises, the purity of water and drugs, and many other aspects of environmental hygiene.

In addition to these routine duties, they also give advice on such matters as the lay-out and equipment of all types of food premises, the ventilation of cinemas, etc., or the operation of fuel-burning plant, often at short notice.

### Nuisance from noise

The Department continues to receive complaints of nuisance from noise and vibration but has no power to deal with these under existing legislation: generally speaking, however, informal representations are usually successful in reducing the annoyance. Some legal backing for the inspector's representations would, however, help in some instances. It is to be hoped that the Government of Northern Ireland will introduce legislation to make noise and vibration a statutory nuisance, on similar lines to the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which came into operation in England and Wales on 27th November, 1960. This Act empowers local authorities to deal with any noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law, as a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936, and also provides for control of the use of loud speakers in streets.

### Flooding

The sharp and heavy rainfalls experienced from time to time during the year caused serious flooding in certain parts of the City and much suffering and inconvenience resulted. The City Surveyor's Department has a flood emergency scheme which is brought into operation quickly to help alleviate the aftermath of flooding. The Health Department assists in clearing house drains, supplying disinfectant, inspecting damaged foodstuffs and similar health matters. New and extensive sewerage and river schemes now being carried out by the City Surveyor's Department will, in time, minimise these flooding incidents: this cannot be too soon for those living in affected areas.

### Ice-Cream Regulations

Regulations dealing with the composition, heat treatment, labelling and sale of ice-cream in Northern Ireland made under the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958, have been consolidated and amended by the Ministry of Health and Local Government. The revised regulations (which came into operation on 30th October, 1961), bring the law in Northern Ireland into line with that in the rest of the United Kingdom. Ice-cream may now be heat treated by any one of four methods prescribed in the regulations, where previously only three methods were prescribed. Certain types of water ices and ice lollies are exempted from heat treatment. Names and pictorial devices referring to or suggestive of butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest are prohibited in relation to ice-cream unless the ice-cream contains no fat other than milk fat. From 30th November, 1961, pre-packed ice-cream containing fat other than milk fat requires to be labelled to this effect. There is no longer a requirement that containers in which dairy ice-cream is sold should be so labelled.

### Food Hygiene Regulations

The Ministry of Health and Local Government proposes to make Food Hygiene (General) Regulations for Northern Ireland to replace the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948. During the year copies of the draft regulations accompanied by a circular letter were issued by the Ministry to local authorities and interested trade organisations for their comments, to be submitted to the Ministry by 1st December, 1961. The proposed regulations contain a number of new provisions in regard to the hygienic handling of food, the hygienic transport and carrying of meat, and the construction and maintenance of premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., where food is handled. They prescribe requirements in respect of the cleanliness of food premises and stalls, etc., and of apparatus and equipment: the hygienic handling of food: the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing: the action to be taken where food handlers suffer from or are carriers of certain infections: the construction, repair and maintenance of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc.; the facilities to be provided and the temperature at which certain foods particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept in food premises.

In the circular letter the Ministry express a desire for one hundred per cent use of permanently enclosed vehicles for the transport of meat and consideration is being given to an amendment of the draft regulations to bring this about as far as practicable. The regulations dealing with stalls provide that stalls must bear the name and address of the person carrying on the business, must be suitably lighted and must not be used as a sleeping place. Catering businesses carried on from stalls must have an adequate supply of water and facilities for the personal cleanliness of persons working at the food business.

The new regulations are likely to come into force in Northern Ireland early in 1962.

### Training of Public Health Inspectors

The training scheme has continued to provide a supply of qualified inspectors. Three pupil inspectors completed their training during the year and obtained the Public Health Inspector's Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board. A new syllabus of training and examination for the diploma for appointment as public health inspector has been introduced by the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board. The period of training extends over four years and an examination is held at the end of each year of training. A course in accordance with the new syllabus commenced in Belfast in September, 1961, and four pupil inspectors from the Department are attending the classes. Pupil inspectors who commenced training under the original scheme are to be allowed to complete their training, but no examinations under this scheme will be held after 1965.

### Fly Nuisance

An "anti-fly campaign" is undertaken by the Department every year during the summer months, when an attempt is made to assess the extent of the fly nuisance in the City. Flies normally make their first appearance in May with the numbers increasing steadily until September. The breeding season comes to an end during October when most of the adult flies are killed off by the cold weather, although survivors can be found in heated premises. During the 1961 season it was noticeable that few flies were to be found in dwelling houses and shops: this reduction in numbers in dwelling houses is an improvement which has been taking place steadily in recent years, no doubt due largely to advancing standards of domestic hygiene. Nevertheless there are still too many potential breeding places out of doors and satisfactory control depends upon the prevention of breeding. Attention was directed to known favourable sites, particularly tipping grounds, stables, etc. Regular attention to these places each season has shown that it is possible to keep the fly menace under control, although complete eradication is much more difficult because of the wide range of breeding places available. The principal insecticides used were D.D.T. with pyrethrum as a liquid or powder, whilst Aerosol fly spray was used effectively in food premises.

### Itinerants

There was no diminution of the itinerant problem in the City during 1961, and the Health Department received many complaints from occupiers of dwelling houses adjacent to ground where itinerants were encamped. Existing legislation is inadequate to deal effectively with the problem. It is only possible for the Department to serve statutory notices for the provision of sanitary accommodation, water supply, receptacle for refuse and cleanliness. When notices have been served on itinerants they usually move, only to re-appear some months later, after having been "hunted" from other sites. Civil action could be taken against them for trespassing, but few land owners are prepared to undertake such proceedings (indeed, they often ask the Department to enforce their removal from the Ground!).

During the year 127 Statutory Notices were served on initerants for the abatement of public health nuisances. 40 summonses were subsequently served for non-compliance with notices. It was necessary to issue 8 disobedience summonses for non-compliance with Magistrates' Orders to abate public health nuisances. The fines imposed by the Courts in respect of all these summonses amounted to £280 10s. 0d., apart from Court costs totalling £19 18s. 0d.

### Miscellaneous Defects

Defects discovered by Public Health Inspectors and referred to other Departments during the year and not recorded elsewhere in the body of this report were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Estates Superintendent for defects in Corporation dwelling houses | 695 |
| City Surveyor for various nuisances and defects .. .. | 2,353 |
| Belfast Water Commissioners for defects in water fittings.. .. | 942 |

### Examination of Plans

389 Plans were examined during the year for the purpose of ensuring that the premises complied with the food hygiene and public health legislation. Included in this number were plans for workshops, shops, offices, warehouses, schools, church halls, stores, canteens, etc., and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

### Sewerage and sewage disposal

The system of sewerage and sewage disposal is under the control of the City Engineer and Surveyor. During the year sewer reconstruction works were completed in Park Road, Broadway and Iveagh Street, Arthur Street, and from Mayo Street to Cupar Street. Future work includes:—the Sewage Disposal Works at Kinnegar which will improve the drainage of the eastern side of the City (plans almost complete); sewer reconstruction in Fane Street, Ravenhill Avenue and Millar Street (plans prepared); sewer construction in Crumlin Road and Stranmillis Road (plans almost complete); the second section of the High Level Intercepting Sewer from Mervue Street to Argyle Street (plans in preparation); the construction of a pumping station at Glenmachan Street which will afford relief to the Sewage system in the Donegall Road area and which will eventually be enlarged to deal with sewage from the Bog Meadows (tenders invited); modernised heating system and the overhaul and modernisation of the hydraulic accumulator pump at the Main Drainage Outfall Works (plans in preparation); road and sewer works for the proposed new Abattoir at Duncrue Street (plans etc., prepared).

During the course of the year it was found necessary to carry out an overhaul of the pumping plant at the Queen's Bridge Pumping Station and this was almost completed at the end of the year. A heating system was installed at Greencastle Pumping Station.

The secondary development at Roselawn Cemetery, comprising the construction of roads and sewers was completed in 1961.

### Refuse collection and disposal

This work is carried out by the City Surveyor's Department by direct labour under the control of the Superintendent of Cleansing. For Administrative purposes the City is divided into sixteen districts, each being supervised by a Cleansing Inspector who is also responsible for street cleansing. With the erection of further new flats and houses, the work of the Cleansing Section continues to expand. Every effort is made to maintain a seven-day service for the collection of household refuse. This enables householders to know the day and approximate time of the collection and facilitates speedy emptying by the dustbin squads. There are 145,675 dustbins in use in the City and of this number 111,000 are supplied under the Corporation dustbin hire scheme. The amount of household refuse now collected is in the region of 3,200 tons, plus 120 tons of trade refuse, per week.

The tipping of household refuse continues in connection with the scheme for the reclamation of land on the Antrim side of the Belfast Lough foreshore. Work is now proceeding satisfactorily on the fourth section of what will become valuable ground in the future. Good progress was made with tipping on the low-lying ground at Garnerville owned by the Parks and Cemeteries Committee who have this ground earmarked for playing fields.

During the year Public Health Inspectors made 303 inspections of private and Corporation tipping grounds within the City. In addition 19 rat destruction campaigns were carried out by the Pests Control Section in order to exterminate rats at the different grounds. Special attention was given to the fly problem by the use of effective insecticides and 24 treatments were carried out by the Pest Control Section.

## WATER SUPPLIES

The control of the public water supply has, since 1840, been vested by Acts of Parliament in the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners. Woodburn, Stoneyford and the Mourne catchments and works are the principal sources of the City's water supply, augmented by supplies from Ligoniel spring. Distribution is by trunk mains and service reservoirs with booster tanks maintaining the pressure in the high-level districts. The distribution system throughout the City and district is extensive and involved. Broadly speaking, however, the districts of Knock, Belmont, Malone, Finaghy and Dunmurry are served from the Mourne, by way of the service reservoir at Knockbreckan (close to the main Belfast-Ballynahinch Road). Stoneyford water goes to the Upper Falls, Ballygomartin, part of Shankill, Crumlin, Oldpark and Cliftonville Roads, all of which are supplied from the Lagmore service reservoir. The Shore Road district, including Whitehouse and Whiteabbey, the lower part of Antrim Road and the north end of the Harbour Estate receive Woodburn water from the Oldpark service reservoir. The centre of the City, Ballymacarrett, Lisburn Road to Balmoral and Donegall Road get a supply of Woodburn and Mourne water mixed from Oldpark and Knockbracken. Consumption of water in the City is now at the rate of approximately twenty five million gallons per day. Another important service of the Commissioners is the supply of water to the shipping using the port and harbour of Belfast.

All drinking water supplied by public mains is sterilised by chlorine treatment. The Secretary of the Commissioners has supplied the following information on recent analyses of the water supplied to consumers within the City area:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Source .. .. .. .. | Mourne (19 million gallons per day) |
| Position of Sampling | Commons Bridge (Sample point on Distribution Mains from Knockbracken) |
| Appearance .. .. .. | Clear and bright/greenish |
| Turbidity .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1/3/2 units |
| Odour .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| pH. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5.9/6.5/6.3 |
| Hazen Colour .. .. .. .. .. | 14.0/18.0/17.0 |

**Parts per million or milligrams per Litre**

| | *Minimum* | *Maximum* | *Average* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electrical Conductivity .. | 50.0 | 85.0 | 70.0 |
| Chlorine present as Chloride .. | 10.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 |
| Hardness: Total .. .. | 10.0 | 20.0 | 18.0 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen .. .. | Nil | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen* .. | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen* .. | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide .. | 1.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Total Solids .. .. | 35.0 | 60.0 | 50.0 |
| Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate | 4.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 |
| Non-carbonate .. .. | 7.0 | 11.0 | 9.0 |
| Nitrite Nitrogen .. .. | Nil | 0.02 | Nil |
| Oxygen Absorbed .. .. | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| Residual Chlorine .. .. | 0.15 | 0.5 | 0.3 |

(at Time of Sampling) daily bact.

Metals:—Iron 0.1/0.5/0.2; Lead absent; Copper absent.

Fluorine:—0.1/0.3/-.

* To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | Woodburn 4.5 million gallons per day |
| Position of Sampling | High Service Outlet Tap.<br>(sample point on distribution main) |
| Appearance | Clear and bright/slightly cloudy |
| Turbidity | nil/4/1 units |
| Odour | nil |
| pH | 7.1/7.4/7.3 |
| Hazen Colour | 5.0/16.0/9.0 |

**Parts per million or milligrams per Litre**

| | *Minimum* | *Maximum* | *Average* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electrical Conductivity | 200.0 | 300.0 | 250.0 |
| Chlorine present as Chloride | 12.0 | 20.0 | 15.0 |
| Hardness: Total | 80.0 | 100.0 | 86.0 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen | nil | 0.04 | nil |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen* | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen* | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.03 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide | nil | 4.0 | 1.0 |
| Total Solids | 100.0 | 200.0 | 140.0 |
| Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate | 60.0 | 80.0 | 65.0 |
| Non-carbonate | 35.0 | 40.0 | 33.0 |
| Nitrite Nitrogen | nil | 0.01 | nil |
| Oxygen Absorbed | 0.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| Residual Chlorine | 0.08 | 0.5 | 0.3 |

(at Time of Sampling) bi-weekly bact.

Metals:—Iron 0.02/0.1/0.05. Lead absent. Copper nil/0.03/nil. (any copper present would be due to copper sulphate being added to control algae at Woodburn).

Fluorine:—0.1/0.2/-.

* To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | Stoneyford 2.75 million gallons per day |
| Position of Sampling | Wright's Road<br>(sample point on Distribution Main from Lagmore) |
| Appearance | Clear and bright/greenish |
| Turbidity | 2/4/3 units |
| Odour | nil |
| pH | 6.9/7.5/7.3 |
| Hazen Colour | 10.0/20.0/12.0 |

**Parts per million or milligrams per Litre**

| | *Minimum* | *Maximum* | *Average* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electrical Conductivity | 135.0 | 180.0 | 150.0 |
| Chlorine present as Chloride | 12.0 | 16.0 | 15.0 |
| Hardness: Total | 60.0 | 70.0 | 65.0 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen | nil | 0.03 | nil |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen* | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen* | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| Free Carbon Dioxide | 2.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Total Solids | 100.0 | 160.0 | 100.0 |
| Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate | 40.0 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| Non-carbonate | 15.0 | 25.0 | 20.0 |
| Nitrite Nitrogen | nil | 0.01 | nil |
| Oxygen Absorbed | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Residual Chlorine | 0.15 | 0.5 | 0.35 |

(at Time of Sampling) bi-weekly bact.

Metals:—Iron 0.02/0.08/0.03. Lead absent. Copper absent.

Fluorine:—0.1/0.2/-.

* To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Routine bacteriological examination of all water under the control of the Water Commissioners was continued throughout the year by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, 849 samples of water being taken from or adjacent to the different service reservoirs for examination. These consisted of 13 samples of water before treatment, 372 of filtered and chlorinated water and 464 samples of chlorinated water. The results showed 2 containing both bact-coli (Type 1) and coliform organisms and 10 containing coliform organisms. The samples of untreated water showed coliform organisms and bact-coli (Type 1). Such a degree of impurity is comparatively unimportant in view of the subsequent treatment. 14 samples showed a low pH value of the water. The following is a summary of reports on the bacteriological examination of water samples taken from consumers taps direct from distributing service mains throughout the City by officials of the Water Commissioners.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samples examined | 647 |
| Samples reported as highly satisfactory | 629 |
| Samples reported as showing coliform organisms | 17 |
| Samples reported as showing bact-coli (Type 1) and coliform organisms | 1 |

### Water Samples collected by the Health Department Staff from consumers' taps

Weekly samples have been submitted to the Central Laboratory of the Hospitals Authority for bacteriological examination. The premises from which samples are taken are selected to cover, each week, the different sources of supply to the several areas of the City. During the year the total number of samples thus taken was 308. Of this number 288 samples were reported by the Bacteriologist as highly satisfactory and the remaining 20 as unsatisfactory.

The results of examination of the unsatisfactory samples are as follows:—

**TABLE B** 1

| Coliform organisms (Count per 100 ml.) | Number of samples | Coliform organisms of faecal origin (Count per 100 ml.) | Number of samples |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—3 | 15 | 1—3 | 7 |
| 4—10 | 4 | 4—10 | 1 |
| Greater than 10 | 1 | Greater than 10 | — |

8 samples contained both faecal and non-faecal coli.

In addition to the above, of 14 samples taken from tenement dwellings, 13 were reported by the Bacteriologist as highly satisfactory and 1 sample as unsatisfactory because of the presence of coliform organisms.

### Domestic water supplies from private wells, etc.

There are still a number of dwelling houses in the City which are without a piped water supply laid on. 43 houses still have to use water from shallow wells for all domestic purposes, as the public mains supply has not yet been extended to isolated cottages on the outskirts of the City.

During the year 240 samples of water were taken from private wells by Public Health Inspectors and examined at the Central Laboratory of the Hospitals Authority. The results showed that 58 of these samples were highly satisfactory, 5 satisfactory, 3 suspicious and 174 unsatisfactory because of the presence of coliform organisms of faecal and non-faecal origin.

The results of examination of samples which were not highly satisfactory are as follows:—

**TABLE B 2**

| Coliform organisms (Count per 100 ml.) | Number of samples | Coliform organisms of faecal origin (Count per 100 ml.) | Number of samples |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—3 | 38 | 1—3 | 37 |
| 4—10 | 30 | 4—10 | 24 |
| Greater than 10 | 114 | Greater than 10 | 108 |

169 samples contained both faecal and non-faecal coli.

### Water supplies from artesian wells

During the year 74 samples of water were obtained from privately owned artesian wells for bacteriological examination at the Central Laboratory. The Bacteriologist reported 70 of the samples as highly satisfactory and the remaining 4 samples as unsatisfactory because of the presence of coliform organisms including faecal coli. In all cases where unsatisfactory results were obtained the Food Inspection Staff investigated the premises with a view to tracing and eliminating the source of pollution.

### Water from Mineral Water Manufacturers' premises

During the year 125 samples of water were taken by the Food Inspection Staff for bacteriological examination. The results of the examinations showed that 115 of these samples were highly satisfactory and 10 samples unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms.

The results of examination of the unsatisfactory samples are as follows:—

**TABLE B 3**

| Coliform organisms (Count per 100 ml.) | Number of samples | Coliform organisms of faecal origin (Count per 100 ml.) | Number of samples |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—3 | 4 | 1—3 | 2 |
| 4—10 | 3 | 4—10 | — |
| Greater than 10 | 3 | Greater than 10 | — |

2 samples contained both faecal and non-faecal coli.

### Public Swimming Baths

There are four indoor public swimming bath establishments with a total of eight swimming pools. The water used for filling the pools is drawn from the City mains supply. The pools at Templemore Avenue, Falls Road and Ormeau Avenue are fitted with a continuous circulating filtration plant, the average turnover being three hours. A modern type of chlorinator has been fitted to each filtration plant and the water is subjected to continuous chlorination. The pools at Peter's Hill Baths are emptied and refilled thrice weekly during the summer months and twice weekly in winter. The water in these pools is chlorinated by hand, a method which has its limitations.

After extensive renovations and rebuilding at Falls Road indoor baths, the new pond was opened to the public on 16th October, 1961. The entire scheme is not expected to be completed until the middle of 1962, but at present a number of new facilities are available to the public. These include a new pond of 66′ 0″ x 24′ 0″. New dresssing room accommodation, with cubicles and lockers well away from the water's edge, replace the old boxes and a modern-pre-cleansing unit has been installed. Other innovations are 27 private hot baths and two galleries with a total seating accommodation for 350.

When the new amenities came into use the contractors moved into the other wing of the baths to reconstruct the changing accommodation, etc. There will also be an additional 18 private hot baths installed. A tender has been accepted for the supply and installation of a hot water storage calorifier at Ormeau Baths. Work on the new baths at the Grove continued during the year.

During the year 170 samples of baths water were procured for bacteriological examination at the Central Laboratory. 168 of these samples were reported to be highly satisfactory and 2 samples unsatisfactory because of the presence of coliform organisms including faecal coli. 457 samples of baths water were examined at the four indoor baths by Public Health Inspectors to ascertain the pH value of the water and the amount of chlorine present. Of this number 38 showed unsatisfactory readings and action was taken in each case to remedy the deficiencies. Where structural defects were found at the time of inspection the Baths Superintendent was notified.

Inspections by Public Health Inspectors .. .. .. 627

### Privately-owned swimming baths

There is one privately owned swimming bath in the City. The indoor pond measures 60′ x 20′, average depth 4′ 3″ with a capacity of 36,000 gallons of water from the mains supply. The bath is fitted with a continuous circulating filtration plant, the average turnover being 3½ hours. The water is also subjected to continuous chlorination. 47 samples were examined: 38 of these samples were highly satisfactory and 9 unsatisfactory. Improvements were carried out to bring the water up to a high standard.

Inspections by Public Health Inspectors .. .. .. 56

### Corporation open air swimming pools

There are two open air pools in public parks. The Victoria Park Pool has a capacity of 175,000 gallons. The water used in the pool and for showers and toilets is drawn from the Connswater River. A settling tank capable of holding 10,500 gallons is installed and used as a booster. The filtration plant is capable of a turnover of 22,000 gallons per hour, there is also a chlorination plant installed. Falls Park pool has a capacity of 650,000 gallons. The water is fed direct into the pool from the Black Mountain Stream. There is a modern filtration plant capable of a turnover of 120,000 gallons per hour, also a chlorination plant installed.

42 samples of water were taken during the season from the public swimming pools for bacteriological examination. 39 samples were highly satisfactory and three samples contained coliform organisms. 48 samples of water from the pools were examined by Public Health Inspectors to ascertain the pH value and amount of chlorine present. 13 of these samples showed unsatisfactory readings on test.

Inspections by Public Health Inspectors .. .. .. 90

### Privately-owned open air swimming pools

There are two privately owned open air swimming pools in the City. Pirrie Park Pool has a capacity of 100,000 gallons. All water used is from the mains. The filtration plant is capable of a turnover of 17,000 gallons per hour and there is also a modern chlorination plant. Campbell College Pool has a capacity of 145,000 gallons. Pressure type gauze filters are in use. Liquid "Chloros" is added to the water by hand. The water in the pool is changed frequently during the season. 22 samples of water were taken during the season for bacteriological examination. Of this number 16 samples were reported as highly satisfactory and 6 as unsatisfactory because of the presence of coliform organisms. 32 samples of water were examined by Public Health Inspectors: 8 of these samples showed unsatisfactory readings and action was taken by the Inspectors to improve the quality of the water.

Inspections by Public Health Inspectors .. .. .. 73

## HOUSING ACTS (N.I.) 1890 to 1961

The Ministry of Health and Local Government, Northern Ireland, in their report on the Local Enquiry held in connection with the Upper Library Street Redevelopment Scheme, suggested that consideration might be given to the following:—

(a) the omission of one fifteen-storey block of flats and the introduction of some three-storey houses to meet the needs of large families; tighter planning of the four-storey blocks would assist this;

(b) the provision of accommodation for older persons, couples or single persons, possibly in the form of two-storey flatlets;

(c) the provision of meeting places for social purposes sited conveniently on neighbourhood unit principles;

(d) the linking of the small shopping precinct in stage five with the new shops facing Peter's Hill to make one sizeable precinct, or, alternatively, the placing of this precinct further north increasing it in size and making it visible from a traffic road;

(e) the desirability of shop parking facilities being visible from a traffic road;

(f) the more even distribution of garages and the provision of space to allow for the possibility of doubling the number in the future;

(g) that sites to be made available for public houses should be distributed as widely as possible.

An amended plan was prepared to meet the above suggestions in so far as they were considered desirable and practicable by the Corporation.

Early in the year a white paper was issued by the Government on "Matters relating to compensation on compulsory acquisition, etc., of premises". This paper provided, inter alia, for the payment to an owner/occupier of an "unfit" house, who had purchased it between the years 1944 and 1958 and who would be affected by slum clearance before 1968, of compensation on a market value basis, that payments in excess of site value would be made in respect of well maintained "unfit" houses, and that all dispossessed tenants would receive a resettlement grant of sixty pounds. However, the problems relating to the acquisition of Church interests, licensed premises and tenancies protected by the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, have still to be dealt with. The remaining Church interests in the Upper Library Street Area have been settled but until the necessary legislation relating to licensed premises has been enacted the Ministry will not be in a position to make a Vesting Order for the land within the Redevelopment Area. General authority was given by the Corporation for negotiations with agents and others acting on behalf of interested parties as it was believed that if preliminary negotiations were pushed ahead as far as possible, pending the making of the Vesting Order, a considerable saving in time would result.

The title of the Victoria Barracks scheme was changed to "Carlisle Development Scheme" to avoid confusion with the Territorial Forces and a new layout was submitted during 1961, providing for four-storey blocks of three bedroom maisonettes in place of eight-storey two bedroom units and minor alterations in the siting of the two thirteen-storey blocks of flats, which are at present in course of erection.

With reference to future slum clearance action the Housing (Clearance and Redevelopment) Committee stated that it was their intention that at the appropriate time the Artillery Street Area (more precisely defined as the area enclosed by a line commencing at the centre line of North Queen Street and drawn along the rear of the houses in Artillery Street and thence along the rear of the houses in Pinkerton Street until the centre line of New Lodge Road is reached and thence to the centre line of North Queen Street) and the Malvern Street Area (more precisley defined as the area enclosed by a line commencing at North Boundary Street drawn along the centre line of Shankill Road to the centre line of Malvern Street and thence along to the centre line of Conlig Street and thence along the centre of Conlig Street to the centre of Old Lodge Road and thence to a point opposite the centre line of North Boundary Street and thence to the starting point) would be designated as Redevelopment Areas. They instructed the Estates Superintendent to approach the owners of the land in the Artillery Street Area regarding the acquisition thereof and to make preliminary enquiries in respect of the land in the Malvern Street Area.

In June of this year the Corporation were obliged to cancel the siteworks contract on the Turf Lodge Estate as the house building programme on this site was being seriously delayed. The completion of the siteworks was subsequently entrusted to another contractor and also the contract for the erection of the dwelling houses. Since that time the building programme had been still further delayed owing to widespread vandalism and to the difficulty of recruiting tradesmen, particularly bricklayers. To combat these difficulties additional tradesmen and watchmen were employed. It was also agreed that, in order to reduce vandalism, houses should be tenanted before outside painting was carried out.

The Council approved an arrangment with the Northern Ireland Housing Trust whereby the Trust would build dwelling houses on the Corporation's behalf, the necessary statutory authority for such an arrangement being embodied in the new Housing Act (N.I.) 1961. A Sub-Committee was appointed to enter into preliminary negotiations with the Trust.

The Ministry of Health and Local Government increased the basic subsidies on dwelling houses by thirteen pounds per dwelling. Whilst welcoming the new basic subsidy, the Corporation directed that the Ministry's attention should be drawn to the difficulties which arose from the method by which the Ministry makes payment of subsidies due in respect of flat development. The Ministry replied that the Housing Acts provided for the payment of subsidies only in respect of complete houses and in their view this meant that a house must be completed in all respects and fit for occupation with essential services and reasonable and adequate means of access available. They added that if the erection of blocks of flats could be so organised by the Corporation and their contractors to produce dwelling units which met these requirements, even though the remainder of the block was not completed, they would undertake to pay subsidy in respect of the flats so completed. For the Corporation, it was pointed out—that it was already the practice to take over a section of a block of flats or maisonettes in advance of completion of the remainder of the block, provided the section includes a staircase and the adjoining buildings could be treated separately. This practice could not readily be applied to multi-storey flats in point blocks and it was decided to ask the Minister of Health and Local Government to receive a deputation to point out the considerable amount of long-term capital outlay involved in such projects without any relief from subsidies. The Ministry were asked to consider the question of increasing the grants payable to local authorities in connection with the conversion of old property, having regard to the high cost of converting old dwellings into flats as had been shown particularly by the Corporation's scheme carried out at Cliftonpark Avenue. The Ministry agreed that the cost of converting the four houses had been high but pointed out that certain expenditure had been incurred on this project because of the very bad structural condition of the premises, which was undoubtedly the result of lack of maintenance and repairs over a lengthy period, therefore it could not be taken as a fair example of the type of property which might become available for conversion. They felt that the Corporation might consider acquiring more properties which were in a better state of preservation. As the Cliftonpark Avenue scheme had been the only one of this nature carried out by the Corporation and evidence before the Ministry in regard to private works of conversion suggested that the average cost of such works was much lower, the Ministry was in this instance unable to consider increasing the grant. The Corporation felt that the difficulties which they meet in these cases (which do not necessarily confront the private developer) should be brought to the attention of the Ministry.

The total number of permanent dwelling houses completed and occupied within the City during the year was 680. In addition 84 self-contained flats and 30 maisonettes were provided. 224 dwelling houses, 21 flats and 30 maisonettes were provided by the Corporation and 456 dwelling houses and 63 flats were provided by private enterprise. Table B 4 shows the sites with the number of dwelling houses, flats and maisonettes erected by the Corporation and Table B5 the number of dwelling houses and flats erected by private enterprise.

**TABLE B** 4

| Site | Dwelling houses | Flats | Maisonettes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turf Lodge | 144 | — | — |
| Glasgow Street | 12 | — | — |
| Kimona Drive | 23 | — | — |
| Arizona Street | 10 | — | — |
| Sandbrook Park | 4 | — | — |
| Eglinton Street | — | 7 | 28 |
| West Circular Road | 31 | 10 | — |
| Cliftonpark Avenue | — | 4 | 2 |
| Totals | 224 | 21 | 30 |

**TABLE B** 5

| Divisions | Dwelling houses | Flats |
|---|---|---|
| North | 43 | 19 |
| South | 56 | 13 |
| East | 220 | 31 |
| West | 137 | — |
| Central | — | — |
| Totals | 456 | 63 |

21 single dwelling houses were converted into flats.

Table B6 shows the sites and capacity where contracts have been placed by the Corporation for the building of dwelling houses.

**TABLE B 6**

| Site | Capacity | Contracts placed | Number completed | | | Number to be completed | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Houses | Flats | Old persons dwellings | Houses | Flats | Old persons' dwellings |
| Turf Lodge | 1,028 | 637 | 174 | — | — | 457 | — | — |
| Eglinton Flats | 70 | 70 | — | 35 | — | — | 35 | — |
| West Circular Road | 119 | 119 | 31 | 10 | — | 32 | 46 | — |
| St. Leonard's Street | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | 12 | — | — |
| Mount Vernon | 252 | 34 | — | — | — | — | 34 | — |
| Ballysillan No. 2 (addition) | 24 | 24 | — | — | — | 24 | — | — |
| Carlisle Development Scheme | 394 | 100 | — | — | — | — | 100 | — |
| Fortwilliam Parade | 36 | 36 | — | — | — | — | 36 | — |
| Templemore St., etc. | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | 13 | — | — |
| Carlow Street | 18 | 18 | — | — | — | — | 18 | — |
| Hogarth Street | 56 | 56 | — | — | — | 56 | — | — |
| Totals | 2,022 | 1,119 | 205 | 45 | — | 594 | 269 | — |

At 31st December, 1961, the total number of dwelling houses provided and owned by the Belfast Corporation since the commencement of Local Authority Housing Schemes was 11,755 comprising:

| | |
|---|---|
| Permanent houses built and purchased prior to 1939 | 3,016 |
| Permanent houses built under Belfast Improvement Order, 1910 | 250 |
| Permanent houses built from 1946 to 1961 | 5,959 |
| Permanent flats built from 1946 to 1961 | 1,537 |
| Temporary (prefabricated) bungalows | 993 |

Four Corporation houses were demolished during the year.

The number of applicants registered with the Corporation for housing accommodation at the 31st December, 1961, was 7,630.

The survey of dwelling houses to ascertain their condition for representations in clearance or redevelopment areas continued during the year, 4,194 dwellings being examined for this purpose, Table B7 shows the number of inspections in each of the four divisions in the City.

**TABLE B 7**

| North Division | South Division | East Division | West Division |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,114 | 580 | 808 | 692 |

10 individual houses were represented to the Housing (Clearance and Redevelopment) Committee as unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit. The Committee made Demolition or Closing Orders in accordance with the Housing Acts (N.I.) 1890 to 1961, in the case of 6 houses and deferred consideration of the remainder as they were within potential clearance areas. 10 dwelling houses were considered dangerous or unfit and 7 of these were demolished during 1961. 12 dwelling houses which were in a dangerous condition were demolished by the respective owners. Many thousands of unfit houses remain to be dealt with in the future. In the meantime, however, to protect the interests of persons proposing to purchase such premises, the Health Department has compiled a complete register on the advice of the Minister of Health and Local Government (who publicised the consequences of such purchases) and the Department have offered their assistance and guidance to any intending purchaser of such property. 1,149 enquiries were made during the year

by people intending to buy property which was found upon investigation to be sub-standard. The register, compiled from the Housing Survey of 1957 and 1958, has assisted in answering these enquiries.

## Houses let in Lodgings

Houses let in lodgings continue to be a problem in the City, and the number appears to be increasing. As large Victorian houses in certain parts of the City, (e.g. the Antrim Road, Lisburn Road and Ormeau Road areas) come on the market they are being bought and let in lodgings, often without any attempt at conversion to make them self-contained or even the provision of such essential amenities as separate water supply, sink, cooker, foodstore or adequate waterclosets, etc. The Bye-Laws with respect to houses occupied by workers and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family which were made in January, 1955, are not particularly helpful since the landlord, on receipt of a local authority notice is inclined to seek possession on the ground that it is necessary in order that he may comply with the terms of the notice. Formal action by the local authority often means that unfortunate tenants who are dispossessed turn to the authority for alternative accommodation.

The Belfast Corporation Act (N.I.) 1961, may give the local authority wider powers to enforce the improvement, proper management and prevention of overcrowding in houses proposed to be used for multiple occupation. The undernoted figures give some indication of the work carried out by Public Health Inspectors and existing conditions found in known tenement dwellings during the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections | 1,587 |
| Sanitary defects discovered | 137 |
| Sanitary notices served on owners and occupiers | 37 |
| Sanitary defects remedied | 97 |
| Summonses issued for non-compliance with Bye-Laws | 54 |
| Summonses issued for continuing offences | 10 |
| Number of houses registered as at 31st December, 1961 | 156 |
| Number of families in occupation | 635 |
| Number of rooms | 961 |
| Number of adults | 1,209 |
| Number of children | 513 |
| Fines imposed by the Courts for non-compliance with Bye-Laws | £68 1s. 6d. |
| Costs imposed by the Court | £16 19s. 0d. |

## Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts (N.I.) 1920 to 1956

As a result of action taken under the above Acts since 1951, many houses are now well maintained and in good repair. Repairs of controlled dwellings include, in many instances new roofs, pointing of external brickwork, the installation of damp proof courses and repairs to windows, doors, etc. As a direct result of the Acts, progressive dilapidation has been halted and many premises have undoubtedly been given a new lease of life. The following table shows the number of applications received for certificates and reports issued and refused from 1st September, 1951, until 31st December, 1961.

(a) During 1961:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Certificates and reports outstanding at 31st December, 1960 | 10 |
| Applications for certificates and reports | 896 |
| Certificates issued to tenants | 551 |
| Reports issued to landlords | 161 |
| Refusal of certificates to tenants as the dwelling houses were found to be in good and tenantable repair | 3 |
| Refusal of reports to landlords as all the work specified in certificates had not been completed | 168 |
| Applications for certificates and reports cancelled | 18 |
| Certificates and reports to be dealt with at 31st December, 1961 | 5 |

(b) Totals from 1st September, 1951 till 31st December, 1961:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Applications for certificates and reports | 41,237 |
| Certificates and reports issued | 35,718 |
| Reports issued to landlords | 7,077 |
| Certificates issued to tenants | 28,641 |
| Reports refused | 4,732 |
| Certificates refused | 507 |
| Certificates and reports cancelled | 275 |

During 1960 inspections were made of 3,298 dwelling houses in the South and East Divisions of the City where certificates of disrepair had been issued to tenants and where no applications had been received by the Department from landlords for reports. During 1961 the survey continued in the North and West Divisions of the City on similar lines as in 1960. The total number of dwellings inspected was 7,883 and the following analysis shows the conditions existing at the time of inspection:—

**TABLE B 8**

| Conditions found on inspection | Divisions | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | North | West | |
| Number of houses inspected | 3,422 | 4,461 | 7,883 |
| Houses where work was satisfactorily completed | 1,886 | 2,787 | 4,673 |
| Houses where work was only partly completed | 1,450 | 1,549 | 2,999 |
| Houses where no work was done | 86 | 125 | 211 |
| No admission | 374 | 689 | 1,063 |

In most of the cases listed above as work only partly completed the work done mainly consisted of those items of disrepair listed on the certificate issued to tenants for which Statutory notices under public health legislation were also issued by the Department.

According to information obtained from the tenants at the time of inspection the number "paying" or "not paying" the statutory increases of rent permitted under the 1951 and 1956 Acts was as follows:

**TABLE B 9**

| Conditions | Paying increase | Not paying increase |
|---|---|---|
| Work completed | 4,549 | 124 |
| Work partly done | 2,522 | 477 |
| No work done | 135 | 76 |
| Totals | 7,206 | 677 |

### Discretionary points system for allocation of housing accommodation on medical grounds

The allocation of all Corporation dwelling houses is done in accordance with a points scheme and applicants may be recommended for additional points on medical grounds arising from environmental conditions such as overcrowding of families and insanitary conditions. These priority cases are visited by the Public Health Inspectors who make enquiries as to the size of family, type and size of house, the permitted number allowed, extent of overcrowding, verminous conditions, cleanliness and disrepair of the premises. These reports are subsequently examined by the Medical Officer of Health and during the year 133 recommendations for rehousing were forwarded to the Estates Superintendent for consideration by the Estates and Markets Committee on the above grounds.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dwelling houses inspected for overcrowding and insanitary conditions | 202 |
| Rooms in dwelling houses inspected | 735 |
| Families occupying the dwelling houses | 410 |
| Adults | 909 |
| Children | 445 |
| Houses overcrowded | 84 |
| Houses in an insanitary condition | 49 |
| Applications where no recommendations were made | 69 |

### Planning Acts (N.I.) 1931 and 1944
### and
### Planning (General Interim Development) Order (N.I.) 1944

During the year the Improvement Committee of the Corporation considered a report of the City Surveyor on the erection of houses in the grounds of large houses. The following is a copy of the report:—

Because of the growing scarcity of building sites for individual houses within the City Boundary, there is an increasing number of applications for houses on sites which form part of the grounds of existing large houses, and which do not always front on to a street of a width prescribed by the Council for the purposes of Section 48 of the Belfast Corporation Act (Northern Ireland) 1956. Most of the proposed houses would either need to have access from an extension of the Avenue of the existing house, or by some other indirect means.

The main intention of the Act of 1956 is to prevent the development of speculative estates without a proper street system, and to prevent the over-development and consequent undesirably high density of residential areas. In the case of individual houses to be built by the prospective owners, however, strict compliance with the terms of the Act may cause unnecessary hardship; and where the development would be otherwise satisfactory from the Town Planning aspect, it may be thought unreasonable that it should be refused on what would have largely become a purely technical issue.

The operative clause of the Act states that it shall not be lawful for any person "without the approval of the Corporation", to erect a new dwelling house unless such house fronts or abuts on, and has access to, a street of a width prescribed by the Council, etc. It is therefore open to the Council to give their approval in special cases.

In order to avoid lengthy consideration of each individual case where it is proposed to erect a single dwelling in the circumstances mentioned, and to overcome the difficulty caused by the overlapping of local acts and planning considerations in such cases, the City Surveyor suggested that the Committee should agree to the principle that single houses may be erected on sites at the rear of existing houses and not fronting or abutting on a street where the erection of such house would not impair the amenity of the neighbouring existing houses, but that the principle should not be used to permit the erection of additional houses on areas of land lying behind a row of houses, thereby causing the double banking of houses on a street. Each case involving the erection of houses within this principle would be reported upon and considered under the provisions of the Planning Acts.

The Committee adopted the report and proceeded to visit four such sites.

During the year 59 applications and enquiries were received from the City Surveyor's Town Planning Section, concerning proposed development of various properties in the City. In 20 instances the Health Department found it necessary to recommend disapproval of development on the grounds that public health nuisances were likely to arise in surrounding dwellings owing to their close proximity to the proposed development, and also that the conversion of good type dwellings into business premises would further aggravate the City's housing shortage. 22 applications for development were agreed and a further 17 were agreed subject to the carrying out of certain work required to comply with the Public Health Acts and the Factories Acts. In 21 instances where applications were refused appeals were made to the Ministry of Health and Local Government. The Town Planning Officer was responsible for the preparation of reports and giving of evidence on these appeals and four results had been determined at the end of the year, the Corporation's decision being upheld in each case. Of four appeals outstanding at the end of 1960, two were dismissed, one was lost and one had a ten-year permission extended to fifteen years.

## Improvement and Conversion Grants for Older Houses

Once again it has been noticeable that property owners are not taking advantage of the financial help available for the improvement of dwellings, and thereby prolonging the life of their properties. Most of the enquiries were received from owner/occupiers, but some of them found that the cost of maintenance repairs would be too heavy for them. The City Surveyor's attention was drawn to several enquiries as the premises were in districts in which clearance action is contemplated. Whilst this may seem harsh treatment to persons willing to improve their property, it has to be realised that public money is being used to subsidize improvements. Applications for grants are dealt with by the City Surveyor and in each case he seeks the views of the Health Department on the suitability of the premises for conversion or improvement, prior to the application being considered by the Housing (Clearance and Redevelopment) Committee.

| | |
|---|---|
| Applications for improvement and conversion grants for older houses received | 290 |
| Applications refused or withdrawn | 29 |
| Applications approved | 261 |
| Improvements and conversions completed | 102 |

The following table shows the number of improvements during the year:—

**TABLE B 10**

| Divisions | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North | South | East | West | Central | |
| 3 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 39 |

The following table shows the number of conversions during the year:—

**TABLE B 11**

| Conversion | Divisions | | | | | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | North | South | East | West | Central | |
| Houses | 7 | 6 | 8 | — | — | 21 |
| Flats | 19 | 13 | 31 | — | — | 63 |

## Public Health nuisances discovered and complained of in dwelling houses, etc., during 1961

**TABLE B 12**

| Nature of Nusiance | Divisions | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | North | South | East | West | |
| Drains, traps, etc., foul or defective | 853 | 612 | 620 | 536 | 2,621 |
| Tiling, paving or flooring defective | 532 | 578 | 831 | 703 | 2,644 |
| Sinks defective, or want of; waste pipes foul or defective | 115 | 88 | 90 | 86 | 379 |
| Water closets foul or defective; no water closet accommodation; soil or ventilation pipes defective, or want of | 1,147 | 720 | 921 | 973 | 3,761 |
| Dustbins defective, or want of | 400 | 123 | 136 | 149 | 808 |
| Roofs defective | 2,193 | 1,918 | 2,120 | 2,842 | 9,073 |
| Spouting defective, or want of | 2,030 | 1,230 | 2,450 | 1,622 | 7,332 |
| Damp state | 3,297 | 2,693 | 2,207 | 4,003 | 12,200 |
| Plaster on walls and ceilings defective | 564 | 760 | 4,694 | 752 | 6,770 |
| Domestic water supply; want of, or unsuitable | 43 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 77 |
| Lighting or ventilation insufficient, or want of | 85 | 57 | 49 | 56 | 247 |
| Schools overcrowded | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dwelling houses overcrowded | 56 | 21 | 10 | 28 | 115 |
| Accumulation of manure or offensive matter, offensive smells; premises or passages dirty | 345 | 141 | 143 | 231 | 860 |
| Fowl or animals kept so as to be a nuisance | 9 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 20 |
| Schools dirty | — | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous | 1,214 | 1,482 | 1,373 | 1,527 | 5,596 |
| | | | | Total | 52,503 |

Every complaint received is investigated forthwith and appropriate action taken where a nuisance or defects are found. In many cases the person responsible is interviewed firstly and intimation notice given, this is often the only notice necessary.

In other cases Statutory notices are served and in cases of non-compliance summary action is necessary.

## Public Health nuisances abated in dwelling houses, etc., during 1961

**TABLE B 13**

| Abatement of Nuisance | Divisions | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | North | South | East | West | |
| House drains cleansed | 579 | 311 | 306 | 544 | 1,740 |
| House drains repaired and relaid | 101 | 76 | 57 | 115 | 349 |
| Houses had tiling, paving, flooring, etc., repaired | 488 | 595 | 883 | 683 | 2,649 |
| Houses had water closets cleansed or repaired | 783 | 642 | 794 | 974 | 3,193 |
| Number of dustbins provided | 316 | 74 | 55 | 97 | 542 |
| Houses provided with new sinks | 16 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 36 |
| Houses had roofs repaired | 2,105 | 1,976 | 2,183 | 2,879 | 9,143 |
| Houses had spouting repaired | 1,213 | 1,245 | 1,458 | 1,564 | 5,480 |
| Passages cleansed | 9 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 51 |
| Houses cleansed | 5 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 27 |
| Houses had minor repairs effected | 1,402 | 2,195 | 1,587 | 2,105 | 7,289 |
| Miscellaneous nuisances abated | 350 | 76 | 312 | 392 | 1,130 |
| | | | | Total | 31,629 |
| Length in feet of drain pipes laid | 613 | 231 | 249 | 552 | 1,645 |
| Gully and disconnecting traps provided | 24 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 45 |

### Summary for 1961 in connection with defects in dwelling houses

| | |
|---|---|
| Complaints received and discovered | 52,503 |
| Inspections made | 108,257 |
| Statutory notices issued | 22,002 |
| Sanitary improvements carried out | 31,629 |
| Summonses issued for non-compliance with notices | 2,274 |
| Court Orders obtained for the abatement of nuisances | 269 |
| Summonses for disobedience of Magistrates' Orders | 51 |
| Disobedience convictions | 51 |
| Fines imposed by the Courts | £687 10s. 6d. |
| Costs imposed by the Courts | £162 9s. 0d. |

### Bye-Laws made under Section 23 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (relating to keeping water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing)

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections | 2,418 |
| Notices issued under the Bye-Laws | 806 |
| Summonses for non-compliance with notices | 110 |
| Summonses for continuing offences | 2 |

## KEEPING OF ANIMALS

### Stabling Yards

The number of occupied stabling yards has been reduced to 84. The frequent removal of manure from these premises and action by the Department against the common house-fly has continued throughout the season. The treatment of stables and manure pits with an insecticide ensures that they can no longer be considered a source of fly infestation.

| | |
|---|---|
| On register at 31st December, 1960 | 118 |
| On register at 31st December, 1961 | 84 |
| Inspections | 1,217 |
| Treatments carried out by Pest Control Section in stables and cattle yards | 250 |

### Piggeries

At the end of the year no pigs were being kept within the City area.

## CREMATORIUM AND BURIAL GROUNDS

The Corporation's new crematorium was opened and dedicated on Wednesday 10th May, 1961. The building, designed by the City Architect, cost approximately £100,000. Although modern in conception it makes many concessions to traditional ecclesiastical style. Dominating the building is a copper clad spire. The building, of two floors, has the committal chamber, furnace room, coffin store and equipment space in the basement, and, on ground floor level, the main chapel, the chapel of rest, waiting rooms, Book of Remembrance room, staff dining room, music room, minister's room, and administrative offices. The chapel has seating for 100 and the chancel, containing the catafalque, lectern and organ, is raised about 18 inches above the level of the chapel floor. Recorded music is available as an alternative to the organ. The building is decorated in azure blue with carpeting of a darker tone and woodwork in natural oak. Linoleum tiles have been used in the vestibule and corridors and elsewhere fitted carpets have been installed. Cremation is carried out by gas-fired cremators using forced draught. Equipment has been installed to prevent emission of smoke, etc. The first cremation took place on 4th July, 1931.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cremations from July to December, 1961 | 89 |

One of the lesser known and unobtrusive duties of the Public Health Inspector is the supervision of the exhumation of human remains, a duty which fortunately he is not often called upon to perform.

This is an unpleasant task both for the person who actually carries out the operation and for the Public Health Inspector and other Officers who supervise the work. The operation must be carried out with reverence and regard to public decency and special precautions are taken to protect the health of the operator and the general public. During the year 26 exhumations and re-interments were supervised.

Under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, inspections of burial grounds were made by the Public Health Inspectors for the protection of public health and the maintenance of public decency.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burial grounds in the city | 10 |
| Inspections | 82 |

### Places of Public Entertainment

Cinemas, theatres, dance halls and other places of public entertainment are frequently inspected to ensure that reasonable hygienic standards are maintained. Any matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of management, who had them rectified.

### Cinemas and Theatres

A new Arts Theatre capable of seating 469 persons was opened during the year. The building was designed to afford the maximum comfort for players and patrons. In two cinemas extensive alterations and redecorations were carried out. The work included new ventilating and heating systems and the installation of new seating accommodation. Extensive renovations and alterations were carried out in one of the large cinemas in the centre of the City. The entire building, inside and outside, has been altered and remodelled to provide maximum comfort. The old gallery which seriously interfered with the rake of the beam from projection room—set almost at roof level—was removed and the projectors are now sited much lower to prevent distortion of the picture. The heating and ventilation systems have been replaced, as has the seating accommodation. There are now fewer seats than before, but they are roomier.

During the year 146 tests were carried out by means of the Kata Thermometer and Hygrometer. The number of readings recorded in these tests was 730. In 7 cinemas and theatres the rate of air movement was insufficient and after inspection of the plant, notices were served on the managements to carry out improvements.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cinemas and theatres in city | 31 |
| Inspections by Public Health Inspectors (including evening inspections) | 503 |
| Sanitary defects discovered | 17 |
| Sanitary defects remedied | 19 |
| Cinemas and theatres closed | 4 |

### Dance Halls

During the year a new modern dance hall with restaurant attached was opened in the centre of the City. Another dance hall has been reconstructed and doubled in size to accommodate over 1,000 patrons: the renovation of the three storey building cost over £35,000. Included is a large snack bar and restaurant which can accommodate 150 persons. The ballroom floor is maple sprung and there is an air conditioning system which can give a complete change of air every six minutes. In two dance halls extensive interior alterations were carried out including the provision of modern heating and ventilating systems.

During the year 57 evening inspections were made and 45 air tests carried out. Insufficient ventilation and air movement was discovered in 8 instances and statutory notices were served on the occupiers requiring improvements of the ventilating system. Public Health Inspectors discovered 4 other premises being used for public entertainment.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections (including evening inspections) | 135 |
| Defects discovered | 48 |
| Defects remedied | 58 |
| Kata Thermometer readings | 225 |

**TABLE B 14**

| Nature of defects | Instances | Notices served | Remedied | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insufficient ventilation | 8 | 8 | 9 | 2 |
| Damp and defective conditions | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Dirty Conditions | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| **Sanitary Conveniences:** | | | | |
| Not provided with proper intervening ventilated spaces | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Not provided for each sex | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Not properly screened | 2 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Not properly lighted | 2 | 1 | 3 | — |
| Not properly ventilated | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| In a dirty state | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| In a defective condition | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Insufficient accommodation | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Insufficient or defective urinal accommodation | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Unsuitable washing facilities or want of | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Other defects | 8 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Totals | 48 | 33 | *58 | 18 |

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from previous year.

## Public Sanitary Conveniences

Following the modernisation programme of the past few years no further alterations were carried out during the year. Some of the conveniences which still require improvement will be affected by development proposals and reconstruction of these is not proposed in the immediate future.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections by Public Health Inspectors .. .. .. | 2,200 |

## Testing of Drainage Systems

During the year 876 drain tests were carried out by Public Health Inspectors, the Pest Control Officers, Factories and Shops Officers and Food and Drugs Inspectors. 453 tests were made as a result of complaints of the ingress of rats into buildings. 432 drains were shown to be defective by smoke machine test. Of this number 198 had been tested because of complaint of rats and the remaining 134 because of complaints of offensive odours and other causes. A Statutory Notice under the Belfast Corporation Acts 1845 to 1961 or the Public Health (Ireland) Acts 1878 to 1946 was served on the owner in each case where defects were discovered and repairs were subsequently carried out. Drains suspected of being defective were tested by smoke or fluorescein. New drains laid in place of those found to be defective were tested by the water test.

| | |
|---|---|
| House drains completely re-laid .. .. .. .. | 187 |
| House drains repaired .. .. .. .. .. | 365 |
| Drain pipes, bends, traps, gullies, etc., used in repair of drains .. | 1,803 |

## Provision of Dustbins

| | |
|---|---|
| Notices served under Section 44, Belfast Corporation Act, 1930 .. | 131 |
| Summonses issued for non-compliance with notices .. .. | 7 |
| Dustbins provided .. .. .. .. .. .. | 542 |

## Marine Stores

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 552 |
| Defects discovered .. .. .. .. .. .. | 77 |
| Notices served under the Bye-Laws .. .. .. .. | 49 |
| Defects remedied .. .. .. .. .. .. | 67 |

The periodical treatment of all rag stores to eradicate vermin continued throughout the year. The Pest Officers carried out 112 treatments and the cost was charged to the respective occupiers. The following is a summary of defective conditions found in marine stores by Public Health Inspectors of the Factories Section. The defects shown in the table refer to contravention of the Bye-Laws only. Other matters relating to the welfare of workers are dealt with under the Factories Acts (N.I.) 1938 to 1959, and the Public Health (Ireland) Acts 1878 to 1946, and are not included in the table.

**TABLE B 15**

| Nature of defects | Instances | Notices served | Remedied | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walls in rooms not rendered vermin proof | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Rooms not enclosed or provided with a proper roof or ceiling | 6 | 5 | 6 | — |
| Rooms not properly lighted | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Rooms not properly ventilated | 2 | 1 | 3 | — |
| Rooms not provided with suitable floor | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Materials stored so as to obstruct lighting or ventilation | 3 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Dustbins not provided or trade refuse not removed weekly | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Premises not kept in a clean state | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Walls, ceilings, partitions, etc., required re-decoration | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Premises, apparatus, utensils, etc., not kept in a state of repair | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Yards, loading bays, etc., not properly surfaced | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Other defects | 10 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| **Sanitary Conveniences:** | | | | |
| Insufficient accommodation | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Not provided with proper intervening ventilated spaces | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Not provided for each sex | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Not properly screened | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Not properly lighted | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Not properly ventilated | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| In a dirty state | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| In a defective condition | 10 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| Totals | 77 | 49 | *67 | 28 |

* Defects remedied include outstanding defects from previous year.

## Offensive Trades

The following offensive trades exist within the City:—Tripe cleaners and boilders 3; gut scrapers 3; bone boilers 2; fat melters 3; hide and skin merchants 6. All except one of the registered offensive trades are located within the confines of or in close proximity to the Public Abattoir, Stewart Street. Bones are collected from butchers' shops and taken direct to bone boilers' premises for conversion into animal feeding stuffs, etc. Action was taken by the Department under the Bye-Laws in all cases where nuisances were discovered by Public Health Inspectors.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 187 |

## Primary and Secondary School Buildings

St. Rose's Secondary Intermediate School for girls at Beechmount Avenue was opened during the year. The school, which cost more than £224,000, has accommodation for nearly 900 children and covers 2¾ acres. The classroom accommodation comprises ten normal classrooms, five large classrooms, two science rooms, five craft rooms, two music rooms, two art rooms, two general craft rooms and two group activity rooms. The assembly hall is capable of seating 800. The library is 1,200 square feet and there is also a small medical inspection room. The school is provided with good changing room space, lockers and modern sanitary accommodation.

Two new secondary intermediate schools for girls came into operation Orangefield and Our Lady of Mercy. Approval was received by the Education Committee for the building of an assembly hall for Ballygomartin Boys Secondary School and a tender was accepted for the conversion of the music room at Annadale Grammar School to a physics laboratory. In February, Brefne Nursey School occupied new premises. The lease of Tudor Lodge Nursery School premises has been renewed for a further three years. Nazareth Lodge is the only voluntary nursery school in the City and the Education Committee decided to make a grant to cover the cost of heating, lighting, cleaning and internal maintenance thereby putting this school in the same position as voluntary primary schools. The transfer of Stranmillis Primary School to the Education Committee was completed and Ravenhill Road Primary School was closed. A tender was accepted and the contract started for the reconstruction of Blythefield Primary School.

A new policy of individual school kitchens and the replacement as far as possible of transported meals by meals cooked on site was announced in Ministry of Education Circular 1960/43. This necessitated a review of the school meals development scheme. The Education Committee had already closed the central kitchens at Graymount and Park Parade and it is hoped to close Strandtown and Everton kitchens in the near future. Only Maldon Street will then be left as a central kitchen to supply meals to schools where owing to site difficulties, it is impossible to provide school meals accommodation.

Routine inspections of all the schools situated in the City were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nursery county schools .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Nursery voluntary schools .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| County primary schools .. .. .. .. .. | 71 |
| Additional accommodation provided for primary schools:— | |
| (a) Premises rented for additional teaching space .. .. | 7 |
| (b) Premises rented for physical education .. .. .. | 6 |
| Voluntary primary schools under Roman Catholic Management .. | 62 |
| Schools for children requiring special educational treatment .. | 20 |
| Special county schools .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Special voluntary schools .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| County secondary schools .. .. .. .. .. | 19 |
| Additional accommodation provided for secondary schools:— | |
| Premises rented for physical education .. .. .. | 1 |
| Voluntary secondary schools .. .. .. .. .. | 23 |
| Inspections by Public Health Inspectors .. .. .. | 760 |
| Defects notified by School Health Services .. .. .. | 22 |
| Defects discovered by Public Health Inspectors .. .. | 28 |
| Intimation Notices concerning defects sent to:— | |
| (a) Director of Education or reported to Principal .. .. | 24 |
| (b) Managers of voluntary schools .. .. .. .. | 26 |
| Sanitary improvements effected .. .. .. .. | 35 |

## Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts 1878-1893
## Urban Drainage Act (N.I.) 1957

| | |
|---|---|
| Rivers in the City .. .. .. .. .. .. | 22 |
| Inspections by Public Health Inspectors .. .. .. | 1,419 |
| Nuisances discovered and abated .. .. .. .. | 35 |

Throughout the year work proceeded on the Blackstaff River Improvement Scheme. Approximately 1,605 linear feet, or 68 per cent., of the cut and cover portion of the relief culvert have been completed, and the portion of the culvert in tunnel, 4,656 feet long, is now complete. The Intake Works and 1,000 linear feet of the new pitched Blackstaff Channel in the Bog Meadows have also been completed. The Improvement Committee agreed to a proposal of the Lisburn Rural District Council to lay a new outfall pipe from the Upper Falls Sewage Works to the Blackstaff River through land which was the property of the Corporation. The City Surveyor subsequently reported that, in carrying out the Bog Meadows improvement scheme, a diversion of the River would necessitate a further extension of the proposed outfall pipe and also of the existing outfall. Following negotiations between the Corporation and the Rural Council, the latter agreed to carry out these extensions at their expense when required. In view of this, the City Surveyor recommended, and it was agreed, that they be granted a free way leave.

On three occasions a stretch of the Glenwood River was blocked by large quantities of debris. The obstructions were removed by workmen of the City Surveyor's Department. Complaints concerning the deposit of offensive matter in a mill dam at the rear of Etna Drive and Jamaica Street were received and dealt with. A blocked sewer caused the diversion of sewage matter into a stretch of the Forth River, causing a public health nuisance. The matter was remedied by the City Surveyor's Department. Work has been completed on urban drainage schemes for the improvement of portions of the Knock and Loop Rivers. A complaint was received from the Ministry of Health and Local Government of a discharge into the Blackstaff River of polluted effluent from a sewage disposal works outside the City area. The Rural District Council concerned have signified their intention of enlarging the existing works to deal with the increased volume of sewage from a number of new housing estates recently built in the area.

During the year samples of water were taken from the following rivers for bacteriological examination at the Central Laboratory:—

Ballygomartin 2; Blackstaff 18; Carr's Glen 2; Clowney 6; Connswater 12; Downview 3; Falls 8; Farset 2; Forth 10; Glen 3; Glenwood 10; Greencastle 3; Knock 12; Lagan 9; Loop 12; Milewater 3; Moat 2; Mount Vernon 5; Parkmount 4; Pound Burn 5; Seaview 6.

The results of the examination of river water are as follows:—

**TABLE B 16**

| Coliform organisms | No. | Faecal coli | No. | cl. welchii | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 180+per 100 ml. | 137 | 0 to 180+per 100 ml. | 137 | 0 to 100,000 per 100 ml. | 38 |

3 samples of sewage effluent taken from the discharge pipe of Andersonstown Sewage Works for examination by the Bacteriologist were found to contain 180+coliform organisms and 180+faecal coli per 100 ml. A sample of effluent taken at the same point on a different date and examined by the Public Analyst was returned as satisfactory apart from a higher proportion of suspended solids than is generally found.

## Barbers and Hairdressers

The Hairdressers Act (N.I.) 1939 provides that no person shall carry on the business of a barber or hairdresser in the City unless both premises and person are registered by the Corporation. The Council has also made Bye-Laws under the Act for the purpose of securing (a) cleanliness of premises, instruments, towels, materials and equipment used in the premises (b) the cleanliness of persons employed in the premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing. Four complaints were received in respect of unregistered hairdressing business being carried on in dwelling houses and these were reported to the Town Planning Officer for action. It was found necessary to issue a summons for continuing to use unregistered premises after repeated warnings had been given by the Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections of barbers' and hairdressers' premises .. .. | 2,740 |
| On register at 1st January, 1961 .. .. .. .. | 448 |
| Registered .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 56 |
| Deleted .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 13 |
| On register at 31st December, 1961 .. .. .. .. | 491 |
| Contraventions of Bye-Laws discovered and remedied .. .. | 23 |

## Common Lodging Houses

There has been no change from last year in the number or type of common lodging houses in the City. Constant supervision of these premises is essential because of the type of person frequenting them and the lack of interest that some of the lodgers have in the most elementary aspects of personal hygiene. Pediculus Corporis and Phthirius Pubis are the common kinds of vermin infesting these lodgers as well as sometimes fleas. It is fortunate that the Corporation have the facilities for the delousing or disinfecting infested persons without any charge being made for this service. 45 per cent., of the persons who are treated at the Corporation's clinic are from common lodging houses. This does not present an accurate picture of verminous persons of the vagrant type but only reveals those who have been brought to light by the discovery of a verminous condition at the lodging house, and who were directed to avail themselves of the Corporation's facilities. Perhaps there is a defect in the law that it has not been made an offence for a person to be in a verminous condition without taking proper measures to cleanse himself (or herself). Lice are associated with the lack of cleanliness and are a cause of much discomfort. They are the vectors of typhus fever. In the supervision of the five common lodging houses, the Public Health Inspectors have made 229 visits and these do not in any way exaggerate the supervision that has been found to be so very necessary.

## Smoke Prevention

Progress in the prevention of smoke from industrial processes has been assisted by the drive for fuel economy and by the adoption of techniques and equipment that promote both efficient and smokeless combustion. While hand firing of boilers is still the most frequent cause of black smoke, this is steadily being overcome by the training of firemen and the wider adoption of fuel oil, mechanical stokers and better instrumentation of boilers. It has long been recognised that one of the most frequent causes of smoke emission from industrial boilers and other furnaces is the lack of training of some firemen. Courses of instruction in boiler stoking have been available to firemen for the past half century, but in recent years the need for fuel economy and smoke prevention has resulted in increased interest by firemen and their employers. Theoretical and practical training in stoking is to be encouraged, as the community as well as the industrialist will benefit. It is necessary for smoke inspectors to keep in close contact with boiler house staff, especially where coal is hand fired: even to-day it is found that some firemen are content to get coal into the furnace and hope for the best, and they obviously have little knowledge of what takes place in the firebed. Most processes in a factory depend upon the provision of sufficient heat at the right time and in the right place. Faulty operation of the boiler means a low standard of steam generation, and the effects of this are widespread throughout the process departments of a factory. It can be seen, therefore, that the productive capacity of many works as well as the amount of pollution poured into the air depend on the ability of the boiler house personnel to do their job properly.

It is popularly believed that pollution depends on the size of a town or city. Since industry is usually associated with large towns it tends to be blamed for this pollution. In actual fact it is only partly to blame, and domestic fuel burning is now known to be largely to blame for smoke pollution. Although the polluted area in the larger towns is greater than in smaller towns, the actual ground level smoke concentration appears on the available evidence to be independent of the size of the town. The wide range of smoke concentrations in towns of all sizes makes it clear that the size of the town, in terms of population, is not decisive in determining ground level smoke concentration. From investigations carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research it was shown that local domestic chimneys make a very important contribution to the smoke concentration at any particular point. Ground level concentrations in a town are largely determined by the way in which the population is distributed within it, or more accurately by the distribution of domestic coal consumption, and areas with high domestic coal consumption can expect high smoke pollution irrespective of size. Many people are unaware of their responsibility for smoke from domestic fires, and many more refuse to believe that the problem is a serious one. It is most important to explain to a community all the implications of smoke control, as most people are not really interested in the details until the subject affects them personally. Above all the public should be told that clean air is a branch of public health and not an end in itself.

The problem of pollution from road vehicles has in recent years received much attention, especially the dark smoke seen coming from diesel vehicles. With the growing volume of road traffic the problem is becoming increasingly serious, but so far as the effects upon health are concerned the exhaust from petrol engines containing carbon monoxide, aldehydes and lead compounds may possibly be more harmful than that from diesels and should receive more investigation. Attention has been given to the use of meters or shade charts to measure the smoke density, and devices for the removal of smoke after its formation by catalytic action, or after burning, have been much discussed, especially in the United States of America. It is generally agreed that the principal reasons for smoke emission from diesel vehicles are failure to maintain the engine or to operate it in an efficient manner, overloading of the vehicle and improper use of the engine. In assessing the effect of smoke from road traffic on general smoke pollution levels, the results must be placed in perspective. In relation to the total smoke emitted in Great Britain from all sources, smoke from road traffic amounts to less than 0.5 per cent. Its effects are restricted to the points where the smoke is produced and smoke concentrations fall off rapidly at short distances from a main road. Although smoke concentration can be appreciable along main roads with a heavy flow of traffic (particularly of diesel vehicles), the contribution of road traffic to smoke levels in neighbouring streets, or over the City as a whole, is probably very small indeed.

Considerable amounts of smoke emitted from the chimneys of wood burning boilers have been recorded, and although some improvements have been obtained through regular visits of inspection there is little guarantee that this will be maintained. Three firms of timber importers use wood refuse only as a fuel for steam generation, and while each have a different method of firing, they appear to be as advanced as any suggested by the leading manufacturers of appliances for the burning of this material. Wood refuse is mostly a volatile fuel with a high percentage of hydrocarbons, and, unless the primary and secondary air is supplied at the correct rate in close association with the products of combustion, excessive smoke may be produced. Conditions necessary for smokeless combustion are high furnace temperatures, small quantities of fuel at regular intervals, a fuel bed of even thickness and a carefully regulated supply of primary and secondary air. The dust arresting equipment of the local plants referred to does, however, appear to do a good job, and no trouble has been experienced in the emission of sparks or smuts.

Five air pollution recording instruments were set up in the City on 1st April, 1961, by the World Health Organisation. These instruments are being serviced and maintained by the Health Department during the twelve month period in which they will be used for the investigation of the relationship between atmospheric pollution and lung cancer. Belfast was selected by the W. H. O. as a suitable city for this pilot investigation because it is a typical industrial area and is of convenient size for survey purposes. Air pollution is not the only factor suspected of contributing to the cause of cancer. Another suspect is cigarette smoke, and in order to gain a clear picture W. H. O. has planned to find out something of smoking habits as well as air pollution in Belfast.

Measurements of solid material, sulphur dioxide and smoke continue to be made by means of instruments operated by the Health Department. Why are these instruments required? Because it is desirable to have as accurate a record as possible of the amount of pollution in the air where people live and work, in order to judge the success of whatever action may have been taken in any particular locality and to assist in considering plans for future development in relation to present levels of air pollution. These points are of interest to local and central government and form a suitable subject for co-operative investigation. There is also the more general desirability of having a picture of the pattern of air pollution for medical investigation into the connection between such pollution and disease. Ten standard deposit gauges and twelve lead peroxide recorders for measuring sulphur deposits in the air, the first of which was set up in the City in 1954, were maintained until this year when on the recommendation of the working party set up by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, some sites were discontinued. Of the deposit gauges it was suggested that grit and dust fell fairly close to their source and is, therefore, extremely localised and the material measured in this instrument is too coarse to reach the human lungs: the results are therefore unlikely to assist medical research. The lead peroxide instrument can be used to give the pattern of sulphur pollution from month to month, but gives no indication of the level of pollution and is not so accurate as the daily hydrogen peroxide method. As a result of these findings all but three of the deposit gauges (those situated at Ormeau Avenue, Station Street and York Road) and two of the lead peroxide candles (at Grove and Northern Road) were discontinued during or at the close of the year.

The number of daily Volumetric Instruments for the measurement of sulphur dioxide and smoke has been increased from seven to nine with two new sites at Queen's Bridge and Dufferin Road. The heavy fogs experienced in December again showed the danger of pollutants in the air, and during the foggy period even the strongest of persons were affected, while hospitals reported an increase in admissions of those suffering from bronchial complaints. The nine daily recording instruments showed that smoke concentration during the twenty four hour period ending Thursday 21st December, was the highest recorded since readings commenced in the City. No area in the City appears to have escaped the heavy concentration of pollution, but the heaviest points were at Templemore Avenue and Queen's Bridge where the smoke recordings were 2,504 and 1,996 micrograms per cubic meter respectively. The highest concentration of sulphur dioxide was recorded at College Street; 879 micrograms of S02 per cubic metre.

The following table shows the work done in connection with smoke abatement during 1961:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Timed observations (each over a continuous period of 30 minutes) | 1,032 |
| Minutes of black smoke observed | 943 |
| Average minutes black smoke per 30 minutes observation | 0.9 |
| Statutory notices served | 26 |
| Verbal notices given | 110 |
| Plant inspections and advisory visits | 1,483 |
| Complaints investigated | 63 |
| Number of factory chimneys (approximately) | 350 |

Location of Atmospheric Pollution Recording Sites

*Health Department*

1. Ormeau Avenue
2. Blythe Street
3. City Cemetery
4. North Howard Street
5. Tennent Street
6. York Road Station
7. Bryson Street
8. Ravenscroft Avenue
9. Station Street
10. Musgrave Channel Road
11. College Street
12. Templemore Avenue
13. North Road
14. Balmoral Avenue
15. Falls Road
16. Mountcollyer Street
17. Lowwood Park
18. Northern Road
19. Grove
20. Queen's Bridge
21. Dufferin Road

*Queen's University, Belfast*

22. Royal Victoria Hospital

*Belfast Corporation Electricity Department*

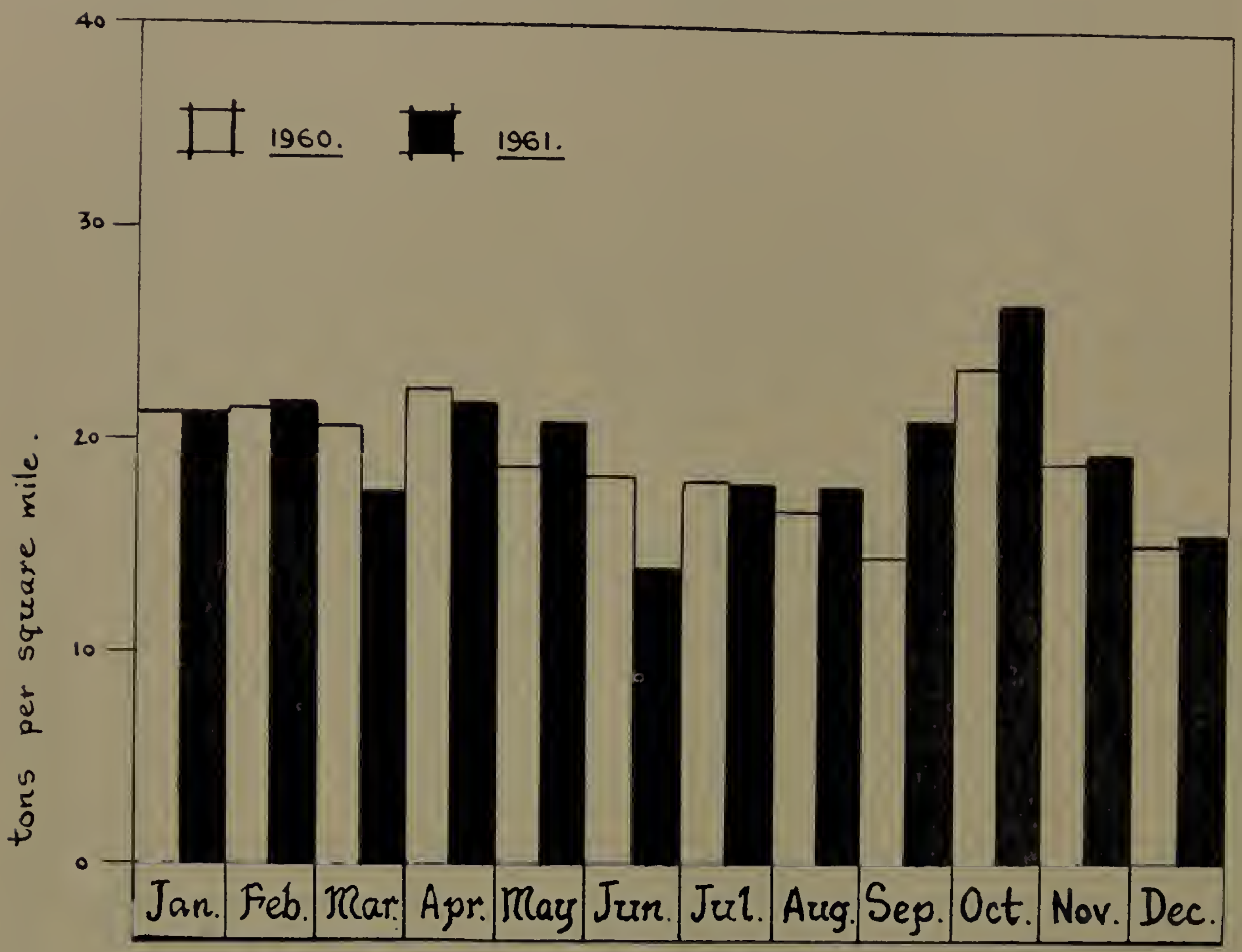
23. Sydenham Airport
24. Duncrue Street
25. Great Patrick Street
26. Skegoneill Street
27. Park Avenue
28. Templemore Avenue
29. East Bridge Street
30. Victoria Works, Queen's Road
31. Thompson Dock, Queen's Road
32. East Twin Lighthouse

*World Health Organisation*

City Hall
Edinburgh Street
Upper Riga Street
Mountcollyer Street
Ravenscroft Avenue

## GRAPH ONE.

Monthly average of solid matter deposited, tons per sq. mile.



**Solid matter deposited in tons per sq. mile at collecting Stations during 1961**—(see also graph 1)

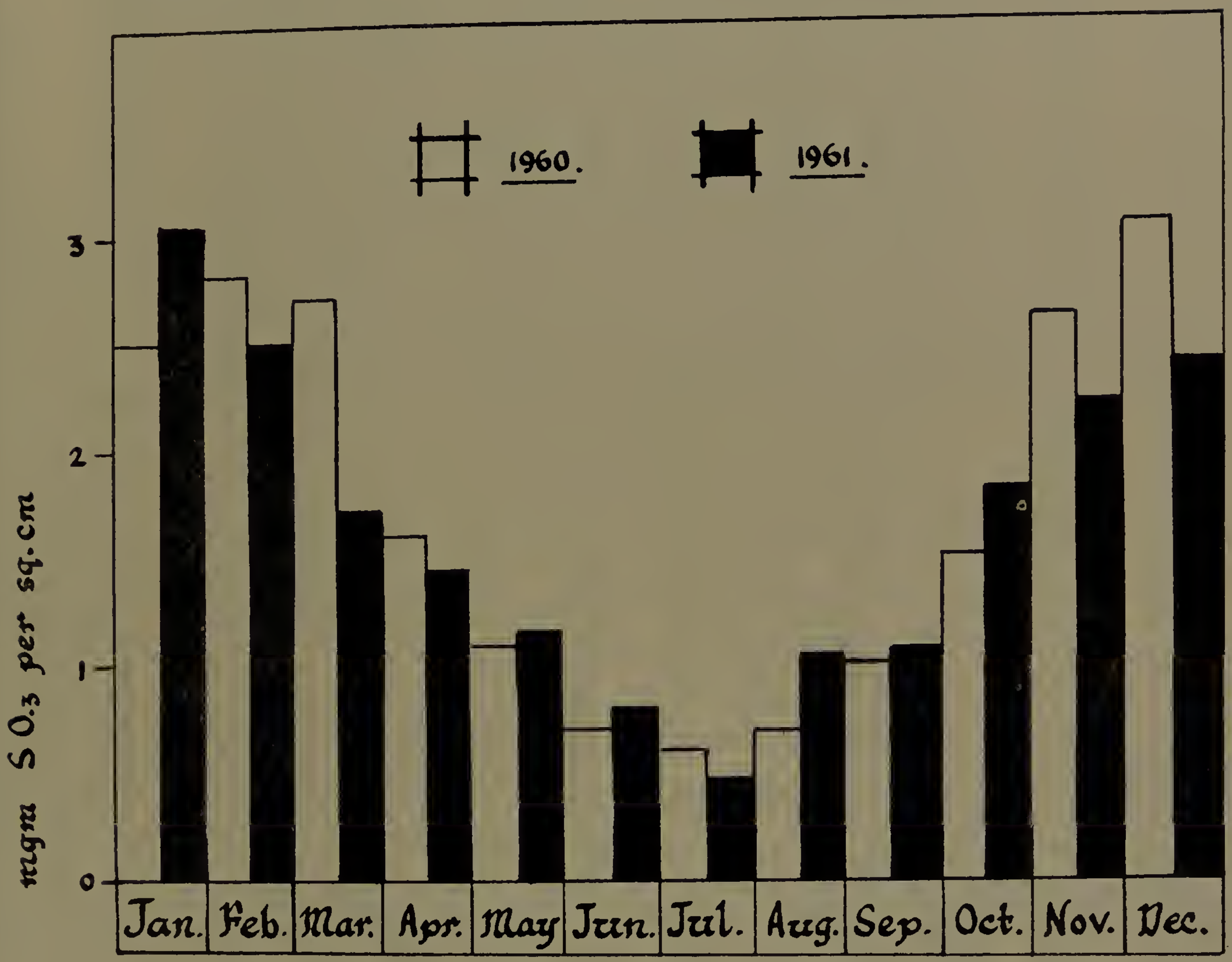
**TABLE B** 17

| Month | Stations | | | | | | | | | | Totals | Monthly averages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | |
| Jan. | 32.73 | 17.05 | 11.27 | 24.41 | 16.08 | 26.91 | 20.77 | 14.23 | 26.78 | 20.51 | 210.7 | 21.07 |
| Feb. | 24.76 | 16.10 | 15.13 | 28.05 | 15.10 | 30.25 | 20.81 | 13.62 | 32.28 | 20.18 | 216.28 | 21.63 |
| March | 20.00 | 12.92 | 8.92 | 16.34 | 9.26 | 19.81 | 16.88 | 12.28 | 40.64 | 16.24 | 173.2 | 17.33 |
| April | 40.27 | 16.24 | 16.58 | 21.74 | 18.85 | 26.48 | 22.56 | 13.96 | 29.00 | 12.34 | 218.0 | 21.80 |
| May | 33.24 | 17.69 | 16.08 | 18.74 | 12.06 | 24.01 | 17.95 | 13.99 | 26.14 | 23.48 | 203.3 | 20.34 |
| June | 18.45 | 11.31 | 7.15 | 10.01 | 7.91 | 16.04 | 12.35 | 8.63 | 23.69 | 16.71 | 132.25 | 13.22 |
| July | 21.01 | 19.02 | — | — | 8.72 | 19.27 | — | — | 20.14 | 18.78 | 106.9 | 17.82 |
| August | 21.28 | 14.16 | — | — | 7.97 | 23.45 | — | — | 21.34 | 17.10 | 105.3 | 17.55 |
| Sept. | 25.74 | 17.05 | — | — | 14.39 | 27.65 | — | — | 23.39 | 16.64 | 124.8 | 20.81 |
| October | 32.09 | 23.69 | — | — | 16.96 | 34.11 | — | — | 30.77 | 19.77 | 157.3 | 26.23 |
| Nov. | 24.76 | 13.05 | — | — | 11.65 | 26.85 | — | — | 22.58 | 14.41 | 113.3 | 18.88 |
| Dec. | 20.67 | 12.39 | — | — | 10.61 | 18.51 | — | — | 14.36 | 15.78 | 92.32 | 15.39 |
| Totals | 315.00 | 190.67 | 75.13 | 119.29 | 149.56 | 293.34 | 111.32 | 76.71 | 311.11 | 211.94 | | |
| Averages | 26.25 | 17.55 | 12.52 | 19.88 | 12.46 | 24.44 | 18.55 | 12.78 | 25.92 | 18.50 | | . |

— No recordings taken

## GRAPH TWO.

Monthly average weight of $SO_3$ per 100 sq. centimeters of exposed surface per day. (Lead Peroxide Method).



**Sulphur determination by the lead-peroxide method at the twelve stations during 1961**—(see also graph 2)

**TABLE B** 18

| Month | Stations | | | | | | | | | | | | Totals | Monthly averages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 19 | | |
| January | 3.5 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 39.6 | 3.3 |
| February | 3.5 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 33.8 | 2.8 |
| March | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 24.1 | 2.0 |
| April | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 21.3 | 1.7 |
| May | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 17.7 | 1.5 |
| June | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 13.4 | 1.1 |
| July | 0.6 | 0.6 | — | — | 0.4 | 0.7 | — | — | 0.05 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 0.8 |
| August | 0.8 | 0.5 | — | — | 0.5 | 2.0 | — | — | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 11.0 | 1.4 |
| September | 1.6 | 0.8 | — | — | 0.05 | 1.5 | — | — | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 11.1 | 1.4 |
| October | 2.1 | 1.6 | — | — | 2.6 | 2.1 | — | — | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 16.8 | 2.1 |
| November | 2.5 | 2.1 | — | — | 2.2 | 2.9 | — | — | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 19.9 | 2.5 |
| December | 3.5 | 2.3 | — | — | 2.5 | 2.5 | — | — | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 21.5 | 2.7 |
| Totals | 24.0 | 17.9 | 3.6 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 25.5 | 14.6 | 10.5 | 28.1 | 28.3 | 29.7 | 21.4 | | |
| Averages | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.8 | | |

— No recordings taken

## $SO_3$ per 100 sq. centimetres as recorded by instruments maintained by Belfast Corporation Electricity Department

**TABLE B 19**

| Month | Stations | | | | | | | | | | Totals | Monthly averages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | | |
| Jan. | 3.96 | 3.95 | 3.57 | 3.23 | 2.34 | 3.06 | 2.36 | 4.86 | 3.44 | 3.20 | 33.97 | 3.40 |
| Feb. | 5.75 | 5.06 | 2.79 | 2.43 | 1.85 | 2.34 | 1.81 | 5.34 | 4.26 | 3.78 | 35.41 | 3.54 |
| March | 4.19 | 1.43 | 2.29 | 1.58 | 1.65 | 1.98 | 1.74 | 5.09 | 2.92 | 3.12 | 25.99 | 2.60 |
| April | 1.44 | 1.69 | 1.99 | 1.52 | 1.06 | 1.78 | 1.06 | 1.76 | 1.36 | 1.02 | 14.68 | 1.47 |
| May | 1.93 | 1.15 | 1.97 | 0.97 | 1.03 | 1.46 | 1.31 | 1.98 | 1.79 | 1.27 | 14.86 | 1.48 |
| June | 3.49 | 1.23 | 0.95 | 0.85 | 0.74 | 1.44 | 1.03 | 1.15 | 0.92 | 1.89 | 13.69 | 1.37 |
| July | 2.38 | 0.54 | 0.95 | 0.46 | 0.88 | 0.76 | 0.69 | 0.85 | 1.72 | 1.11 | 10.34 | 1.03 |
| August | 3.12 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.65 | 0.84 | 0.88 | 0.97 | 1.22 | 1.92 | 1.65 | 13.18 | 1.32 |
| Sept. | 1.94 | 1.46 | 1.53 | 1.15 | 0.84 | 1.13 | 1.84 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.20 | 13.42 | 1.34 |
| October | 3.50 | 1.75 | 2.09 | 1.55 | 1.39 | 1.96 | 1.43 | 3.93 | 2.69 | 2.82 | 23.11 | 2.31 |
| Nov. | 5.05 | 1.99 | 2.99 | 1.96 | 1.75 | 2.64 | 2.20 | 4.32 | 2.82 | 3.07 | 28.79 | 2.88 |
| Dec. | 4.99 | 2.61 | 3.30 | 2.55 | 2.17 | 3.39 | 2.24 | — | 3.30 | 3.15 | 27.70 | 3.08 |
| Totals | 41.74 | 23.83 | 25.38 | 18.90 | 16.54 | 22.82 | 18.68 | 31.65 | 28.32 | 27.28 | | |
| Averages | 3.48 | 1.99 | 2.11 | 1.57 | 1.38 | 1.90 | 1.55 | 2.88 | 2.36 | 2.27 | | |

**TABLE B 20**

## Rainfall at ten deposit gauge stations for 1961

| Station | Rainfall in inches | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| No. 1 | 3.74 | 3.55 | 0.99 | 4.77 | 2.68 | 1.42 | 1.77 | 3.51 | 4.18 | 4.45 | 2.60 | 2.60 |
| No. 2 | 4.10 | 3.78 | 1.02 | 4.53 | 2.60 | 1.58 | 1.77 | 3.62 | 4.10 | 4.61 | 2.76 | 2.76 |
| No. 3 | 4.41 | 3.66 | 1.30 | 4.89 | 2.64 | 1.97 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No. 4 | 3.98 | 3.51 | 0.83 | 4.96 | 3.15 | 1.50 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No. 5 | 4.06 | 3.31 | 0.59 | 5.16 | 3.15 | 1.58 | 1.81 | 2.72 | 4.49 | 4.18 | 2.92 | 2.92 |
| No. 6 | 3.62 | 3.47 | 0.67 | 4.65 | 3.07 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 2.80 | 4.10 | 4.22 | 2.68 | 2.84 |
| No. 7 | 3.82 | 3.55 | 0.83 | 5.12 | 3.23 | 1.30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No. 8 | 3.39 | 2.92 | 0.63 | 5.04 | 3.07 | 1.18 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No. 9 | 3.82 | 3.55 | 0.83 | 4.96 | 2.84 | 1.42 | 1.54 | 3.23 | 3.78 | 4.22 | 2.60 | 2.64 |
| No. 10 | 3.03 | 3.00 | 0.71 | 3.74 | 2.80 | 1.14 | 1.30 | 2.52 | 3.66 | 2.96 | 2.13 | 2.29 |
| Monthly Average | 3.79 | 3.43 | 0.84 | 4.98 | 2.92 | 1.45 | 1.60 | 3.06 | 4.05 | 4.11 | 2.61 | 2.67 |

— No recordings taken

## TABLE B 21

## Results of the Daily Volumetric Instruments maintained by the Health Department

(Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in microgrammes per cubic metre)

| Month | Stations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11 | | | | 12 | | | | 13 | | | | 14 | | | | 15 | | | | 16 | | | | 17 | | | | 20 | | | | 21 | | | |
| | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | |
| | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr | ma | hdr |
| January | 310 | 1140 | 248 | 603 | 400 | 940 | 223 | 494 | 220 | 550 | 120 | 286 | 180 | 560 | 100 | 246 | 230 | 750 | 83 | 200 | 110 | 380 | 232 | 535 | 250 | 940 | 169 | 510 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| February | 230 | 440 | 74 | 420 | 280 | 650 | 166 | 356 | 130 | 330 | 86 | 197 | 110 | 390 | 60 | 194 | 170 | 310 | 71 | 120 | 240 | 450 | 197 | 316 | 200 | 400 | 117 | 237 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| March | 180 | 500 | 114 | 271 | 230 | 590 | 132 | 280 | 100 | 360 | 66 | 169 | 60 | 230 | 37 | 69 | 130 | 320 | 52 | 111 | 250 | 660 | 132 | 380 | 130 | 540 | 74 | 286 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| April | 140 | 310 | 115 | 357 | 230 | 480 | 138 | 498 | 90 | 170 | 62 | 152 | 110 | 340 | 59 | 149 | 120 | 270 | 46 | 100 | 220 | 360 | 153 | 741 | 140 | 270 | 89 | 209 | 180 | 290 | 100 | 180 | 150 | 300 | 91 | 174 |
| May | 90 | 360 | 82 | 192 | 160 | 330 | 96 | 206 | 54 | 120 | 43 | 117 | 69 | 200 | 42 | 114 | 73 | 160 | 44 | 94 | 130 | 280 | 85 | 249 | 70 | 190 | 50 | 117 | 135 | 240 | 74 | 157 | 113 | 320 | 73 | 174 |
| June | 73 | 130 | 52 | 108 | 79 | 130 | 26 | 134 | 37 | 50 | 30 | 94 | 31 | 110 | 19 | 65 | 43 | 70 | 22 | 47 | 74 | 120 | 58 | 132 | 39 | 100 | 31 | 65 | 71 | 150 | 49 | 89 | 87 | 150 | 56 | 134 |
| July | 57 | 100 | 25 | 49 | 66 | 120 | 55 | 92 | 31 | 90 | 30 | 77 | 26 | 50 | 13 | 43 | 29 | 50 | 16 | 49 | 49 | 79 | 33 | 74 | 25 | 43 | 17 | 43 | 78 | 150 | 43 | 77 | 66 | 160 | 38 | 66 |
| August | 79 | 130 | 39 | 69 | 78 | 140 | 57 | 111 | 38 | 70 | 29 | 66 | 26 | 60 | 13 | 40 | 40 | 70 | 19 | 51 | 76 | 130 | 50 | 94 | 35 | 60 | 21 | 51 | 78 | 140 | 43 | 74 | 79 | 130 | 40 | 83 |
| September | 91 | 160 | 56 | 120 | 98 | 180 | 71 | 120 | 45 | 70 | 33 | 89 | 42 | 90 | 27 | 77 | 61 | 100 | 30 | 51 | 83 | 170 | 86 | 143 | 68 | 110 | 50 | 89 | 88 | 160 | 60 | 100 | 95 | 200 | 64 | 134 |
| October | 165 | 450 | 95 | 220 | 206 | 660 | 112 | 203 | 85 | 240 | 53 | 112 | 78 | 360 | 35 | 92 | 104 | 230 | 40 | 94 | 219 | 500 | 115 | 226 | 117 | 370 | 69 | 160 | 148 | 380 | 85 | 160 | 162 | 430 | 84 | 169 |
| November | 256 | 920 | 226 | 413 | 532 | 1790 | 230 | 796 | 204 | 1112 | 167 | 528 | 168 | 924 | 104 | 342 | 264 | 1000 | 116 | 287 | 408 | 1250 | 236 | 758 | 216 | 1070 | 155 | 445 | 268 | 1190 | 226 | 505 | 348 | 1160 | 200 | 633 |
| December | 316 | 1552 | 260 | 879 | 728 | 2504 | 377 | 863 | 444 | 1332 | 257 | 848 | 296 | 1032 | 220 | 476 | 336 | 936 | 147 | 342 | 560 | 1680 | 320 | 869 | 428 | 1172 | 236 | 535 | 520 | 1996 | 324 | 753 | 536 | 1880 | 306 | 738 |

ma—Monthly average. hdr—Highest daily reading.

**Heaviest Pollution—**

Smoke—Templemore Avenue, 21st December; 2,504 Mg. per cubic meter.

$SO_2$—College Street, 21st December; 879 Mg. per cubic meter.

**Lightest Pollution—**

Smoke—Balmoral Avenue; Mountcollyer Street and Lowwood Park: 19th-20th July: 10 Mg. per cubic metre.

$SO_2$—Balmoral Avenue: 27th July: No $SO_2$ recorded.

**Results of Daily Volumetric Instrument maintained by Queen's University, Belfast**

**TABLE B 22**

| Month | Stations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20 | | | |
| | Smoke | | $SO_2$ | |
| | M.A. | H.D.A. | M.A. | H.D.A. |
| January | 240 | 760 | 137 | 383 |
| February | 120 | 640 | 77 | 294 |
| March | 90 | 280 | 63 | 132 |
| April | 210 | 510 | 114 | 251 |
| May | 120 | 340 | 86 | 211 |
| June | 42 | 100 | 75 | 143 |
| July | 37 | 110 | 41 | 109 |
| August | 31 | 90 | 66 | 100 |
| September | 76 | 170 | 61 | 131 |
| October | 135 | 520 | 74 | 186 |
| November | 270 | 750 | 63 | 123 |
| December | 400 | 1,430 | 96 | 269 |

## PORT SANITARY

During the year large consignments of potatoes were exported from Northern Ireland through the port of Belfast, principally to Holland and Germany: in some instances potatoes were the main cargo and in others they formed part of a general outward cargo.

Quantities of foodstuffs were surrendered to and destroyed under the supervision of the Port Public Health Inspectors: the damage in some instances resulted from heavy weather during the ships voyage, particularly consignments of canned fruits, etc. When these were examined in the dock sheds, some were found to be so badly distorted as to impair the tin coating: others were sprung at the seams and some had perforations due to corrosion. To a lesser extent damage arose from spillage of cargo, some of which was immersed in dock water and from contamination on board during the voyage, especially in the case of foods in cardboard containers which afforded slight protection of the contents against contamination from chemicals and other matter contained in adjacent cargo. Due to the failure of the local apple crop large shipments of Danish, Italian and Spanish apples were imported direct to Belfast. The consignments, mainly in cardboard cartons, arrived in good condition and were quickly discharged and collected for delivery to the canneries.

In May a 116 ton consignment of pork comprising 1,051 bales with other cargo was shipped from Belfast to London, but due to a labour dispute at London Docks the ship was held for 13 days with full cargo aboard. When eventually landed at London the pork was not accepted by the importers and was reshipped to Belfast, where on arrival an immediate inspection was carried out by the Port Public Health Inspectors. As there was no evidence of decomposition the entire consignment was released to the exporters and where necessary the Health Authorities of the districts to which the pork was despatched were notified. A complaint was received from the Health Authority, Paisley that a consignment of pork (bacon sides) from exporters in Belfast had arrived in a rancid condition and had been subsequently destroyed. The condition was suspected to be due to the mode of transit, i.e., in a non-insulated container. The local shippers when contacted stated that exporters preferred ventilated to insulated containers containing dry CO2 on short sea passages as, in the former, the pork arrived in the fresh condition required, this being authenticated by the fact that thousands of tons of pork were shipped annually from Belfast without deterioration. The shippers agreed to line and provide the containers with hooks for hanging the meat, enveloped in clean washable material. Arrangements were also made to steam cleanse the containers on each occasion after use. A complaint was received from Liverpool Port Health Authority that a consignment of pork arrived in Liverpool from Belfast in cargo container boxes which were not considered suitable for the transport of foodstuffs. The local shippers were contacted and agreed to have the cargo boxes steam cleansed on every occasion before use.

An inspection, on arrival, of a foreign going vessel revealed extensive insect infestation, chiefly weevil, in the provisions store-room, which was also not ventilated. The complaint was forwarded to the Marine Survey Department, who had considerable improvements and renovations carried out while the ship was in Belfast. Another report concerned the situation and construction of drinking water storage tanks on board a vessel which were in such close proximity to the engine room that the water was in a tepid and unpalatable condition. Insulation of the tanks provided an effective remedy. Two cross-channel cargo vessels were converted from coal to oil burning with a noticeable reduction in emission of dark smoke. Coal burning coastal colliers are gradually being reduced in number.

The construction of new wharfage continues, particularly the extension of berths on the west side of the Herdman Channel, which is expected to be completed early in 1962. The existing berths used by the British Transport Commission for their Belfast—Heysham container traffic will then be extended for the use of their cargo/cattle steamers, which are at present using Donegall Quay. The sheds, cargo handling equipment, etc., are of modern design and the availability of extensive shed space will assist greatly in the segregation of the more readily contaminated foodstuffs from other cargo and the provision of loading bays will facilitate more careful handling of merchandise. Other current constructions at the port includes modernization of building berths and works at Queen's Island Shipyards, the new oil refinery and berths on the East side of Belfast Lough and a large fertilizer factory on the West side, adjoining the Herdman Channel. At the Spencer Basin and Ballast Quay the existing site is being reconstructed and equipped to meet the requirements of increased cross-channel container traffic. The building of a grain silo at the extreme north end of the West Twin Islands fronting the Victoria Channel is expected to commence in 1962: the capacity of the silo will be approximately 25,000 tons and there will be a 500 feet long deep water berth in association with it, capable of taking large cargo vessels and specially constructed to carry grain elevators. This further extension to the Stormont Wharf will create continuous deep water berthage at the Victoria Channel of almost half a mile in extent.

A Pest Officer was appointed for full-time work at the Port during the year, resulting in a more complete and extensive under-deck inspection of vessels and closer attention to sheds, silos, timber stacks and other shore installations. The resultant increase in the need for rodent repressive measures by fumigation, baiting, trapping, rat-proofing and removal of harbourage together with the serviceing of vessels by the use of insecticides, has manifested the effectiveness of the appointment of this officer. Close liaison was maintained with the officers of H. M. Customs and Excise Landing and Shipping Branch and Waterguard; H. M. Immigration Branch, and the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, all of whom have been most co-operative and helpful.

There was an increase of 184 in the total number of vessels arriving at the port during 1961 over arrivals for 1960 made up as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Coastwise including non-trading | 101 |
| Foreign going | 83 |
| With an increase in net registered tonnage of | 211,172 tons |
| The total export of potatoes during the year was:— | |
| Coastwise (seed and ware) | 6,006 tons |
| Foreign going (seed only) | 29,903 tons |
| The total import of apples during the year was:— | |
| Coastwise (mainly for retail trade) | 8,161 tons |
| From foreign ports (mainly for processing and canning) | 4,914 tons |

The Corporation of Belfast as the Sanitary Authority was permanently constituted the Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of Belfast by the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1900.

The expenses of the Port Sanitary Authority are contributed by the Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities in the following proportions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Corporation of Belfast | 92 per cent |
| The Carrickfergus Urban District Council | 1 per cent |
| The Holywood Urban District Council | 1 per cent |
| The Bangor Borough Council | 1 per cent |
| The Newtownabbey Urban District Council | 1½ per cent |
| The Castlereagh Rural District Council | 1½ per cent |
| The Larne Rural District Council | 1 per cent |
| The North Down Rural District Council | 1 per cent |

### Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year 1961

**TABLE B 23**

| | Number | Tonnage | Number inspected | | Number recorded as defective | Ships on which defects have been remedied | Ships reported as having had infectious disease on board during the voyage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | By Medical Officer | By Port Public Health Inspector | | | |
| FOREIGN:<br>Steamers }<br>Motors } | 917 | 1,541,632 | 47 | 884 | 50 | 43 | 6 |
| COASTWISE:<br>Steamers }<br>Motors } | 6,894 | 4,897,675 | 12 | 1,201 | 150 | 142 | 16 |
| Total | 7,811 | 6,439,307 | 59 | 2,085 | 200 | 185 | 22 |

## II. Character of trade of port

### (a) Passenger traffic (other than coastwise) during the year

**TABLE B 24**

| Passengers | Aliens | | British | | Total | | Refused leave to land |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forces | Civilian | Forces | Civilian | Forces | Civilian | |
| Inwards by ship | — | 221 | — | 315 | — | 536 | 2 |
| Inwards by aircraft | 7 | 917 | — | 3,353 | — | 4,277 | — |
| Total | 7 | 1,138 | — | 3,668 | — | 4,813 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | Refused leave to embark |
| Outwards by ship | — | 122 | — | 338 | — | 460 | — |
| Outwards by aircraft | — | 371 | — | 2,886 | — | 3,257 | — |
| Total | — | 493 | — | 3,224 | — | 3,717 | — |

### (b) Cargo Traffic:

Principal Imports: Maize, wheat, barley, oats, flour, butter, fresh, dried and canned fruits, meat and meat products, tea, sugar, fish, vegetables, eggs (frozen and powder) desiccated coconut, wines, ales, cordials, carobs, grain, offals, cattle pig and poultry fodder, hides (cured), timber, wood pulp, paper, flax, hemp, coir, rayon fibre, chemicals, fertilizers, oil, coke, coal, duralium, tinplate, steel, brass, copper, building materials, cement, vehicles, tar, asphalt, tobacco.

Principal Exports: Eggs, grass-seed, poultry, fresh fish, shellfish, machinery, ropes, twine, linen, thread, tobacco, cigarettes, potatoes, apples, whiskey, live cattle, sheep, pigs, hides (wet), pork, steel and iron, scrap.

(c) **Foreign Ports from which ships arrived:**

Aalesund 2; Abo 2; Adelaide 6; Akureyri 1; Albany 2; Alicante 1; Almeria 2; Amsterdam 6; Amuay Bay 1; Annopolis Rotal N.S. 1; Antwerp 33; Apapa 2; Archangel 4; Baltimore 4; Bastia 1; Bay Bull 1; Bayonne 9; Bedi Bunder 1; Beira 7; Beytown 1; Bjugn 1; Bombay 2; Bone 1; Bordeaux 5; Boston 3; Bremen 8; Bremerhaven 1; Brisbane 2; Buenos Aires 3; Bunbury 1; Bergen 1; Baie Commeau 2; Bilbao 1; Badoe 1; Burga 1; Cadiz 1; Calcutta 2; Capetown 17; Cartagena 11; Casablanca 12; Catania 2; Chandler 1; Chalna 1; Chatham, N.B. 2; Chicago 2; Chittagong 1; Churchill 1; Civita Vecchia 1; Cochin 2; Colombo 1; Copenhagen 16; Constanza 9; Cornerbrook 1; Cristobal 2; Dakar 18; Dar-es-Salaam 3; Dalhousie 3; Detroit 2; Drammen 2; Dunkirk 7; Durban 1; East London 2; Esbjerg 11; Eskifjord 1; Famagusta 9; Fecamp 3; Freetown 1; Frederiksund 5; Fremantle 15; Galle 1; Geelong 1; Genoa 3; Geraldton 1; Ghent 48; Gijon 2; Gothenburg 10; Govik 1; Groningen 9; Haifa 2; Halifax, N.S. 3; Hallstavik 1; Halmstad 3; Hamburg 23; Hamina 6; Harstad 2; Haukipudas 1; Helsinki 5; Helsingborg 2; Honfleur 5; Huelva 4; Ibaze 1; Istanbul 1; Kalamata 1; Kaliningrad 3; Karlsham 1; Kotka 10; Karachi 5; Kristiansund 1; Lagos 2; La Canal 1; Lanskrona 1; La Fallice 3; Lapaluoto 1; Larvik 7; Lasko 1; Las Palmas 1; Leghorn 2; Le Leque 1; Le Trequier 2; Le Treport 3; Liepaja 4; Limasol 1; Lisbon 1; Lobito 1; Leningrad 3; Lourenco Marques 5; Madras 1; Malaga 1; Mantyluoto 3; Marine di Carrara 1; Marans 2; Marsielles 3; Matadi 1; Melbourne 2; Messina 3; Milwaukee 1; Miramichi Bay 2; Mombasa 5; Montreal 7; Mostaganem 4; Murmansk 1; Nanaimo 1; Napier 1; Navarinion Bay 1; Newcastle, N.B. 2; Newport News 5; New Westminster 1; New York 2; Norfolk, Va. 14; Norrsundit 3; Novorossisk 7; Nice 1; Nykoping 1; Odda 1; Odessa 1; Odense 1; Oran 7; Oslo 6; Palermo 1; Parrsboro, N.S. 1; Philadelphia 5; Phillippeville 1; Porbander 1; Port Alfred 5; Port Alma 1; Port Arthur 1; Port Elizabeth 1; Port Harcourt 2; Port Louis 3; Port Pierre 3; Port of Spain 1; Port Sudan 1; Propriano 1; Puerto Rico 1; Pylos 1; Quebec 4; Raane 1; Rangoon 6; Raumo 4; Rendsburg 1; Reykjavik 1; Riff 1; Riga 4; Rio de Janeiro 1; Roquetas 1; Rotterdam 72; Rouen 39; Salerno 1; Sapele 1; Saudi 1; Shanghai 1; Sheet Harbour 2; Sornas 1; South Nelson 2; Stralshund 8; Strangos 1; Stavanger 1; St. John, N.B. 10; St. John, N.F. 1; St. Valery 2; Stettin 1; Stockvik 2; Svendborg 1; Svolver 1; Sydney 4; Takoradi 2; Tallin 20; Tanga 1; Tangier 1; Three Rivers 6; Toledo 1; Tonsberg 1; Thorshaven 1; Trinidad 2; Trincomalee 1; Trondhiem 1; Tromso 3; Tunis 3; Turku 1; Vadso 2; Valencia 9; Vancouver 2; Ventspils 2; Veraual 1; Vesturus 1; Vizagapatam 2; Walkom 1; Walvis Bay 9; Wilmington 2; Wismar 2; Wormerveer 2; Xypila 3; Zaandam 1; Zanzibar 2; Zeebrugge 1; Zelzate 1; Zyghi 2.

The nationality of the ships which arrived at the Port and were inspected was as follows:—

Argentinian 3; Belgian 11; British 1,228; Cuban 1; Danish 46; Dutch 460; Faroese 1; Finnish 4; French 1; German 93; Greek 12; Icelandic 2; Indian 4; Israeli 1; Italian 5; Lebanese 2; Liberian 12; Moroccan 1; Norwegian 39; Panamanian 4; Republic of Ireland 19; Roumanian 4; Russian 37; Spanish 24; Swedish 22; Swiss 2; Turkish 1; Union of South Africa 4; Yugoslavian 3.

### The Aliens Order 1953 (S. I. 1671/1953)

Under Articles 30 and 33 of the above Order, Dr. W. G. Swann, Dr. J. McA. Taggart, Dr. W. J. McLeod and Dr. A. L. Walby have been appointed by the Ministry of Health and Local Government as Medical Inspectors for the Port of Belfast for the purposes of the Order.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships carrying aliens including those granted * T.S.L. | 112 inwards; 57 outwards |
| Aircraft carrying Aliens .. .. .. | 32 inwards; 21 outwards |

* T.S.L.—Temporary Shore Leave.

## III Water Supply

(a) and (b) for port and shipping:—

The port water supply is obtained from the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners' mains which feed the Belfast Harbour Commissioners' hydrants on quayside. Vessels are supplied from quayside hydrants by the use of meter/standpipes and hoses under the control of the Commissioners.

(c) Water boats:—

There are no waterboats at the port.

### Water Sampling

48 samples of drinking water were taken on board vessels and submitted to the Central Laboratory for bacteriological examination. 38 of these samples were reported as highly satisfactory and 8 samples

as unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms which in 2 cases were of faecal origin. Where the analysis revealed contamination the ships' water tanks, pumps and systems were thoroughly cleansed, flushed and chlorinated with effective results in every case.

## IV. Public Health (Ships) Regulations (N.I.), 1954:—

### 1. Arrangements for dealing with Declaration of Health forms:—

Declaration of Health forms as recommended by the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities of the British Isles are in use at the port. Special instructions relative to the Port of Belfast are given on the fourth page and a supply of these forms is distributed to H.M. Customs Officers and the Belfast Harbour Commissioners for the use of the Pilotage service.

A Declaration of Health form signed by the master and countersigned by the ship's surgeon (where one is carried) is received from each ship arriving at the port from a foreign port. The Declaration of Health Form is received by the Customs Officer or the Port Public Health Inspector on the arrival of the ship. The answers to the questions contained in the Declaration are scrutinised and supplementary questions asked.

In cases where the Customs Officer first boards the ship and the Declaration of Health is satisfactory, pratique is granted. If the Declaration of Health is not satisfactory, the circumstances are immediately reported to the Port Medical Officer, who makes investigations before passengers or crew are allowed to land.

Ships arriving at the port are required to display the appropriate quarantine signals as laid down in the regulations.

### 2. Boarding of Ships on arrival:—

All ships arriving from a foreign port are boarded on arrival by an officer of H.M. Customs and an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority.

### 3. Notification to the Authority of inward ships requiring special attention (Wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.):—

Arrangements for the transmission of wireless messages from inward bound ships requiring special attention under the Regulations have been made with the various shipping companies and agents in Belfast. Under the arrangements the shipping companies receive the wireless message required under Regulation 13 and forward the information to the Port Medical Officer.

Alternatively, or in addition, wireless messages are received direct by the Port Sanitary Authority, the telegraphic address "Portelth, Belfast" having been registered for this purpose. (Regulation 14 (1) and (2)).

No land signalling system is in operation.

Close co-operation exists between the Port Sanitary Authority and the Officers of H.M. Customs and notifications of ships requiring special attention are received from the latter.

### 4. Mooring stations designated under Regulations 22 to 30:—

With the concurrence of H.M. Customs and the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, the ordinary places of mooring, discharge or loading have been designated mooring stations in relation to inward ships from foreign ports.

### 5. Experience of working of Regulation 18: restriction on boarding or leaving ships:—

In carrying out the provisions of this Regulation during the year no difficulty arose and it was not necessary to require passengers to furnish names and destinations, etc., as there was no case of infectious disease on board any ship arriving at the port which required this procedure.

### 6. Arrangements made for:—

**Regulation 5 (c) (i): premises or waiting rooms for medical inspection:—**

There are at present no premises set apart as a Customs examination hall, waiting rooms or rooms for medical inspection of passengers, as there are no direct passenger sailings between this port and foreign ports. Passengers who arrive by direct cargo ships from foreign ports are examined, if necessary, on board the particular ship.

**Regulation 5 (e) (ii): premises for temporary isolation of persons as required by the Regulations:—**

None provided.

**Regulation 5 (c) (iii): Cleansing, disinfecting or disinfestation of ships, persons or clothing:—**

After the removal of a case or cases of infectious disease, disinfection of the ships is carried out by the Port Public Health Inspectors. Clothing and other effects are removed to the Health Committee's Disinfecting Station, Laganbank Road, where they are subjected to steam pressure disinfection. The cleansing of persons is also carried out at this station at which suitable facilities have been provided for this purpose.

**Regulation 5 (d): arrangements for reception into hospital of persons as required by the Regulations:**

The Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority make provision for the reception of cases of infectious diseases at the Northern Ireland Fever Hospital at Purdysburn. Separate premises situated in the hospital grounds, but self contained and isolated from the other hospital buildings, are available for the reception of cases of smallpox.

**Regulation 5 (e): ambulance transport:**—The port makes use of the facilities provided for ambulance transport in the City by the N. I. Hospitals Authority.

**Regulation 5 (f): supervision of contacts:**—When contacts of infectious disease are members of the crew they are kept under supervision by the Port Medical Officer. In the case of passengers or crew landing, their destinations are ascertained. Should they proceed to a place outside Belfast, the Medical Officer of the relevant district is notified.

No notification regarding contacts of infectious diseases was received from other Sea and Airport Health Authorities during the year.

**7. Arrangements for bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague:—**

Bacteriological and pathological examination of rats for plague is carried out by arrangement with the Director of Laboratory Services, Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority.

**8. Arrangements for other bacteriological and pathological examinations:—**

All other bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out by arrangement with the Director of Laboratory Services, Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority.

**9. Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases among sailors under international agreement:—**

Upon the arrival of ships in the port, information is given to the master as to arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst sailors. Pamphlets are left on board which give the location and time of V. D. Clinics. The pamphlets give warning of the danger of the disease. Every encouragement is given for attendance at the following clinics:—

The Royal Victoria Hospital
The Mater Infirmorum Hospital

When continuation of treatment at other ports is necessary, the sailor's Form V.44 is filled in by the Medical Officer in charge of the V.D. clinic, giving full particulars of the treatment received by the sailor.

The Belfast Harbour Commissioners have permitted the permanent display of posters issued by the Health Department containing similar warning and information regarding treatment centres in the dock side lavatories and urinals.

**10. Arrangements for interment of the dead:—**

All arrangements for the interment of the dead are attended to by the shipping companies.

**Cases of notifiable and other communicable diseases landed from ships (including coastwise ships)**

**TABLE B 25**

| Disease | Cases during 1961 | | Ships Concerned | Average cases. for previous five years |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Passengers | Crew | | |
| Dysentery | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Influenza | — | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Measles | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tonsillitis | — | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 3 | — | 2 | 6 |

**Cases of notifiable and other communicable diseases on ships but disposed of prior to arrival**

**TABLE B 26**

| Disease | Cases during 1961 | | Ships Concerned | Average Cases for previous five years |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Passengers | Crew | | |
| Dysentery | — | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Gastro-Enteritis | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Influenza | — | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Pneumonia | — | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Tonsillitis | — | 2 | 2 | 1 |

No cases of cholera, plague, relapsing fever, smallpox, typhus fever or yellow fever occurred, and no plague infected rats were discovered during the year.

## V. Measures against rodents

### 1. Steps taken for detection of rodent plague:—

In ships in port:—All ships arriving from ports where plague is endemic are boarded by the Port Public Health Inspector as soon as possible after berthing. Enquiries are made as to the prevalence of rats on board, and as to whether any sick or dead rats were found during the voyage. The ships are then inspected to ascertain the degree of rat infestation, and are periodically inspected during the time they remain in port in order to ascertain if any dead rats have been found in the cargo.

### 2. Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ship and shore:—

All ships arriving from foreign ports are required to affix rat-guards to all moorings and maintain them so affixed during the time they are in port. It is also recommended that the gangway or other communication with the shore should be raised at least eighteen inches from the ground.

### 3. Methods of deratting in ships:—

(a) Eradication measures in a vessel are influenced by the extent and location of the infestation. Where such is slight and confined, trapping and warfarin baiting will suffice. In other cases fumigation with hydrogen cyanide is resorted to. The latter is carried out by authorized contractors and in accordance with the provisions of the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1952 and under the supervision of the Port Public Health Inspectors.

(b) Premises in the vicinity of docks, quays, etc:—Sheds, wharves, roads and open spaces in the Belfast Harbour Commissioners' Estate receive routine warfarin baiting. Occupiers of premises within the Estate readily accede to requests for provision of rodent repressive treatment at their premises, where necessary. When necessary a written notice under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 is served on the occupiers of the premises concerned.

### 4. Measures taken for detection of rats in ships and on shore:—

(a) In ships:—Vessels arriving in the port are inspected by the Port Public Health Inspectors and Pests Officer to ascertain the presence of rodent infestation, the extent of same or any condition which would inhibit infestation.

(b) On shore:—Sheds, stores, other buildings and structures also timber stacks and open spaces receive continual inspection.

Inspections made by Pests Officer :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Vessels .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 536 |
| Dockside, sheds, premises, timber-stacks, lands, etc. .. .. | 188 |

5. **Rat proofing:—**

(a) **Extent to which docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., are ratproof:—**

The quayside of docks and basins in the port are mainly of solid granite construction with ferro-concrete or granite sett surfacing.

In the case of jetties, wharves and quay extensions, some rat harbourage does exist in the under-jetty piling and frame work also in the stone facing of the river bank but the rat passage from one to the other is restricted by the sound construction of quayside surfacing. The use of concrete and/or granite setts laid on concrete in the construction of roads and shed floors ensures effective rat proofing in sheds and other dockside buildings.

(b) **Action to extend ratproofing:—**

(1) In ships:—Efforts are directed towards restricting free movement in vessels and preventing access to such attractive spaces as bilges for water, under ceilings, sheathing or casing for nesting and food stores. The use of tight fitting steel doors, sheet metal and expanded fine-mesh metal assures perfect protection.

(2) On Shore:—Dock-side premises receive inspection to ensure that they are maintained in sound condition against the entry and harbourage of rodents also that material favourable to harbourage and feeding is not permitted to accumulate.

Most owners and occupiers of premises in the Port area are fully aware of the damage to merchandise caused by rodents and adopt all praticable measures to prevent their entry.

### Number of rats destroyed during year.

(1) On Ships:—

**TABLE B 27**

| Species | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apl. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black.. .. | — | — | 2 | 8 | 14 | 6 | — | 1 | 13 | 81 | 3 | 10 | 138 |
| Brown .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Note: In addition to the above, 34 mice were destroyed.

(2) In docks, quays, wharves, warehouses:—

**TABLE B 28**

| Species | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 7 |
| Brown | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 34 |

In addition to above 49 mice were destroyed. The rats destroyed as recorded in the above tables were only those which came to the notice of the Port Public Health Inspectors and Pests Officer.

**Measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" ships or ships from plague-infected ports arriving during the year:—**

No plague "infected" or "suspected" ships arrived in the Port of Belfast during the year.

## Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year

**TABLE B 29**

| Net tonnage | Ships | Deratting certificates issued | | | | | De-ratting exemption certificates issued | Total certificates issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | After fumigation with | | | After trapping, poisoning, etc. | Total | | |
| | | HCN | Sulphur | HCN and Sulphur | | | | |
| Up to 300 tons | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | 24 |
| From 301 tons to 1,000 tons | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | 35 | 35 |
| From 1,001 to 3,000 tons | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| From 3,001 to 10,000 tons | 34 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 33 | 34 |
| Over 10,000 tons | 8 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Totals | 112 | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | 108 | 112 |

16 Vessels, where rodent infestation was slight, were serviced by trapping and baiting.

## VI. Hygiene of crews spaces:

Classification of nuisances:—

**TABLE B 30**

| Nationality of Ship | Inspected during 1961 | Defects of original construction | Structural defects through wear and tear | Dirt, vermin, and other conditions prejudicial to health |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British .. .. | 1,267 | 2 | 198 | 259 |
| Other Nationalities | 818 | 1 | 18 | 56 |

The defects found consisted of:—

TABLE B 31

| **Defects due to wear and tear of the following:** | British | Other nationalities |
|---|---|---|
| Bilge limbers and suctions | 6 | 1 |
| Chopping blocks | 3 | — |
| Coffee, milk and water boilers | 1 | — |
| Decks | 21 | 5 |
| Deck-head and bulkhead insulation | 5 | — |
| Drinking water filters | 6 | — |
| Drinking water tanks | 2 | — |
| Drinking water systems (chlorinated) | 7 | |
| Flue pipes | 12 | |
| Galley stoves | 23 | 2 |
| Heating system | 2 | — |
| Heating stove | 2 | — |
| Lockers | 8 | 2 |
| Port lights | 26 | — |
| Provision stores | 1 | — |
| Refrigerators (domestic and cargo) | 11 | — |
| Service pipes, water | 1 | — |
| Skylights | 2 | — |
| Soil discharges | 5 | — |
| Slop shutes | 2 | — |
| Sinks | 3 | — |
| Tiling | 4 | 1 |
| Urinal discharges and stalls | 2 | — |
| Urinal flushing valves | 3 | 1 |
| Ventilators | 6 | — |
| Ventilation systems | 7 | — |
| Waste discharges | 3 | — |
| Wash basins | 6 | 2 |
| W.C. basins | 9 | 3 |
| W.C. flushing valves | 10 | 2 |
| W.C. joints | 1 | — |
| **Other Conditions:** | | |
| Bedding dirty | 1 | — |
| Bilges required cleansing | 33 | 1 |
| Dock-side nuisances (soil and waste discharge from ships) | 27 | 8 |
| Domestic refrigerators required cleansing and painting | 16 | 1 |
| Food lockers required cleansing and painting | 14 | 1 |
| Passenger accommodation required painting | 5 | — |
| Quarters, Washplaces, Galleys, Messrooms, Storerooms and Alleyways:— | | |
| Required cleansing | 17 | 7 |
| Required painting | 32 | 4 |
| Refuse on deck | 1 | 2 |
| Scuppers required cleansing | 12 | 6 |
| Sullage tanks required cleansing | 5 | — |
| Swill bins required | 3 | 3 |
| Tanks (drinking water) required cleansing and cement-washing | 34 | 2 |
| Vermin, bugs, cockroaches, flies, weevils, etc. | 39 | 15 |
| Wash basins required cleansing | 2 | — |
| W. C. Compartments required cleansing | 12 | 4 |
| W. C. compartments required painting | 6 | 2 |
| Totals | 459 | 75 |

## VII. Food inspection:

**(1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937-1948, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations 1927-1953.**

During the year cargoes of foodstuffs on board vessels, and stored in dock-side sheds and warehouses were inspected regularly for the detection of unsound food also to ascertain that the requirements of the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1943 relative to the handling and storing of foodstuffs were being complied with.

**TABLE B 32**

## Unsound food seized or surrendered:—

| Description | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algerian dates | — | — | 1 | 17 |
| Apricot halves in water | 1 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Apricot pulp | — | 6 | 3 | 25 |
| Apples | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Beef, Mutton, Offals, Meat products (Ship's stores) | — | 4 | — | — |
| Biscuits | — | — | 2 | 20 |
| Breakfast cereals | — | 6 | 3 | 25 |
| Cake mix | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Cheese | — | 5 | 2 | 14 |
| Cherries in water | — | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| Cooked ham | — | — | — | 20 |
| Desiccated coconut | — | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Dried eggs | — | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Eastereggs—36 | — | — | — | — |
| Fruit salad | — | — | — | 21 |
| Glucose | — | 2 | — | 14 |
| Gravy thickener | — | — | 3 | — |
| Green grapes | — | — | 2 | 16 |
| Ground almonds | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| Macaroni | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Meat, Chicken, Ham, Lobster and Crab pastes | — | — | — | 26 |
| Mixed confectionery | — | 1 | — | — |
| Onions | — | 2 | — | 16 |
| Ostermilk | — | — | 1 | 14 |
| Ox tongue | — | — | — | 6 |
| Ox tongue and Beef | — | — | — | 6 |
| Pancake mix | — | 1 | — | — |
| Peach pulp | — | 8 | 2 | 20 |
| Peaches in water | 1 | 12 | 1 | 8 |
| Pear halves | — | — | — | 6 |
| Plum puddings | — | — | 1 | — |
| Sliced peaches in syrup | — | — | — | 26 |
| Soup powder | — | — | 3 | — |
| Sultanas | — | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Table celery | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Table jellies | — | 5 | — | — |
| Tea | — | — | 1 | 8 |
| Tomato juice | — | — | — | 13 |

The following informal samples taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937-1948 and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations 1927-1953 were submitted to the Central Laboratory for bacteriological examination:—

Desiccated coconut, 75 samples

and to the Public Analysist for chemical analysis:—

apples 12; canned mushrooms 1; farola 1; ground rice 1; lentils 1; marrowfat peas 1; mixed pickles 1; minced turkey 1; pearl barley 1; raw sugar 1; redcurrant jelly 1; rice flour 1; sago 1; salmon spread 1; semolina 1; sild in tomatoes 1; spam 1; stuffed pork roll 1; tapioca 1; white granulated sugar 1.

No milk was imported.

(2) **Shellfish:—Information respecting any shellfish beds or layings within the area under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority, stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Port Medical Officer, liable to pollution:—**

There are no layings of shellfish within the area under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Report of any action under the Public Health (Shellfish) N. I. Regulations 1936 or the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958:—None taken.

Under the Belfast Corporation Act 1930, it is an offence to gather any shellfish within the area under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority. Posters are exhibited in the vicinity of the Port area during the summer months warning the public against the gathering of shellfish.

**Smoke observation of ships' funnels:—**

Number of observations (each of 30 minutes' duration) made during the year—95.

Number observed discharging black smoke over 2 minutes in a continuous period of 30 minutes—4.

Number of Statutory Notices served—7. (following observations taken by the Senior Smoke Inspector). Verbal notice was given on 22 occasions to masters, chief engineers and ships' managers regarding the volume of dark smoke being emitted.

Opportunity is taken, especially when inspecting steam-ships, to contact chief engineers with a view to preventing emission of dark smoke.

Routine and other inspections not included in main report:—

815 visits to cross-channel (passenger) vessels.

736 re-inspections regarding defects, etc.

194 inspections regarding issue of Deratting and Deratting Exemption certificates.

## FACTORIES ACTS (N.I.) 1938 TO 1959

The Corporation is responsible (with certain exceptions) for enforcing in all factories the provisions of the Factories Act (N.I.) 1938, with regard to sanitary accommodation and, in factories where no mechanical power is used, the provisions dealing with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors. The register of factories, which is kept by the Health Department under Section 8 (3) of the Factories Act, showed at the end of the year that there were 2,134 factories, comprising 1,753 power factories, 284 non-power factories and 97 other premises (mainly building sites). The major portion of the work during the year was in connection with the installation of new sanitary accommodation and alterations to, and modernisation of, existing accommodation. In the larger type of factory the trend in the construction of new conveniences is for a very good type of material to be used for the floors, partitions and sanitary fittings. A disturbing feature in certain cases is the gross misuse of new accommodation installed at considerable expense. The provisions of certain parts of the Factories Act apply to building operations, and have effect as if any place where such operations are carried on were a factory. The Corporation is responsible for enforcing the provisions with regard to sanitary accommodation in such places. Legal proceedings were taken against two firms for failing to provide suitable sanitary accommodation for the workmen employed on a building site. The firms pleaded guilty and were fined a total of £6.

Table B33 and 34 give in detail the work carried out under the Factories Acts and also a copy of the report which is sent to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

### Inspections for Health Provisions of the Factories Acts

**TABLE B** 33

| Premises | Inspections | Notices served | Occupiers prosecuted |
|---|---|---|---|
| Factories with mechanical power | 3,326 | 96 | 2 |
| Factories without mechanical power | 103 | 3 | 5 |
| *Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises) | 404 | 8 | 2 |
| Totals | 3,833 | 107 | 9 |

* Electrical stations reckoned as factories.

**TABLE B 34**

## Conditions Found

| PARTICULARS | Instances | Remedied | Referred to Chief Factory Inspector | Prosecutions instituted | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 28 | 26 | 4 | 1 | — |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | 4 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Sanitary conveniences (S.7): | | | | | |
| Insufficient | 35 | 27 | — | 3 | 3 |
| Unsuitable or defective | 596 | 603 | — | 5 | 47 |
| Not separate for sexes | 6 | 6 | — | — | 3 |
| Other offences (excluding offences relating to homework which are reported in Table B35) | 53 | 18 | 35 | 4 | 10 |
| Breaches of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (S56 to S59) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Totals | 728 | 691* | 39 | 13 | 63 |

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from previous year.

## Inspection of Factories and Workplaces under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts 1878 to 1946 and the Belfast Corporation Acts 1845 to 1961

Factories which are subject to the Factories Acts and workplaces where persons are employed and which are outside the definition of a factory are to be inspected for contravention of the above Acts and where nuisances of a public health nature are found, such as damp or defective conditions; foul or defective drains; improper discharge of waste water or materials; dangerous structures, etc., are dealt with summarily under the law relating to public health. It is also a duty of the Health Authority under Section 107 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, with respect to workshops or workplaces where persons are employed, to ensure that they are kept in a cleanly state, properly ventilated, not overcrowded and kept free from noxious effluvia so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of the persons employed. Also under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, such places are required to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary arrangements. There is also a statutory duty imposed on the Local Authority under the Public Health Acts to inspect their district for public health nuisances and contraventions of the Local Acts and Bye-Laws and for that purpose, in addition to the work outlined above, surveys are made of the office accommodation attached to factories (which is outside the provisions of the Factories Acts) and these are included in the tables under the heading "Non-Industrial Premises".

Public health nuisances discovered during the inspections of factories and work-places were dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Acts and the Belfast Corporation Acts, details of which are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nuisances discovered .. .. .. .. .. | 84 |
| Statutory notices issued .. .. .. .. .. | 39 |
| Nuisances abated .. .. .. .. .. .. | 106 |
| Dangerous structures, risk of fire, etc., reported to City Surveyor for action .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| Special reports to City Surveyor under the Planning Acts (N.I.) 1931 and 1944.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 46 |
| Plans of new work and alterations examined .. .. .. | 87 |

## Inspection of Outworkers' Premises

In accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act (N.I.) 1938, Sections 114 to 117, outworkers' returns are received twice yearly, and the premises referred to in the returns are visited by Public Health Inspectors to ascertain whether work is carried on in any place which is, in the opinion of the local authority, injurious or dangerous to the health of persons employed therein.

The following table gives details of the work carried out in this connection during the year:—

### Inspection of Outworkers' Premises

**TABLE B 35**

| Nature of Work | Inspections | Unwholesome premises (Section 115) | | | Infected premises (Sections 116/117) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Instances | Statutory notices served | Prose-cutions | Instances | Orders made | Prosecutions |
| 1. Making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel .. | 35 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 2. Making-up, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of table linen, or other household linen (including in the term "linen" articles of cotton and linen mixtures) | 418 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| 3. Textile weaving and any process incidental thereto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Others .. .. | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS .. .. | 457 | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 | — |

| | |
|---|---|
| Outworkers' premises within the City, notified during the year .. | 621 |
| Notices sent to factories employing outworkers .. .. .. | 92 |
| Notices for failing to keep or send lists of outworkers .. .. | 12 |
| Outworkers returns received .. .. .. .. .. | 849 |
| Outworkers notified from other districts .. .. .. | 4 |
| Outworkers notified to districts outside the City. . .. .. | 228 |

### Bakehouses

Bakehouses are deemed to be factories under the Factories Acts (N.I.) 1938 to 1959, and in addition to being subject to the general provisions of the Acts as ordinary factories are required to comply with the special sanitary provisions of in Sections 56 to 59. Whilst these Sections are important and necessary they are intended more for the protection of the health of persons employed in bakehouses and consequently from a public health viewpoint greater importance is placed by the Department on the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948, which require a high standard of general hygiene and whose main object is to protect the general public. During the year it was necessary in six instances to resort to legal proceedings against occupiers and owners of bakehouses and persons concerned in the importation, preparation, storage and distribution of food intended for sale for human consumption, for breaches of the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948, and the Public Health (Ireland) Acts 1878 to 1946, details of which were as follows:—

(a) Failed to observe due cleanliness of the rooms, benches, tables and machinery where food was prepared and stored for sale for human consumption.

(b) Failed to take all reasonable precautions to prevent the contamination of food deposited for sale for human consumption;

(c) Failed to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient washing facilities for the use of the persons employed in food rooms;

(d) Sold food containing foreign matter which rendered the said food unfit for human consumption (3 instances).

## Insanitary Bakehouses

Only in two instances during the year was it necessary to take action on defective structural conditions in bakehouses which were so extensive as to render their use unsuitable for the preparation of food for sale, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948. On representations by the Department the premises ceased to be so used, and other more suitable premises were acquired. Eighteen bakeries, mostly of the small home bakery type, ceased to carry on business during the year, and thirteen new bakeries were established under the supervision of the Department's Factory Inspectors.

Table B36 gives particulars of the conditions in bakehouses and the action taken by the Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bakehouses on register at 1st January, 1961 .. .. .. | 239 |
| Inspections.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,091 |

## Conditions discovered and remedied

**TABLE B** 36

| Nature of Defects | Instances | Notices served | Remedied | Pros-ecutions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Want of cleanliness in food rooms | 58 | 37 | 61 | 5 |
| Cleanliness of persons handling foodstuffs not observed | 3 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Unreasonable temperature or ventilation inadequate or not being maintained | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Inadequate provision for rendering fumes, etc., harmless | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Inadequate provision for drainage of floors | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Drain inlets within food rooms | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sanitary convenience communicating directly with food rooms | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Ceilings, walls, floors, doors, etc., in disrepair | 60 | 31 | 58 | 13 |
| Ceilings, walls, floors, doors, windows, etc., required cleansing | 27 | 18 | 29 | 5 |
| Preparation or cooking rooms structurally defective | 10 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Suitable and sufficient washing facilities not provided | 9 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Suitable cloakroom accommodation not provided | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Cleanliness of utensils, machinery, benches, etc., not observed | 17 | 10 | 19 | — |
| Suitable and sufficient lighting not provided or not maintained | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Preparation rooms overcrowded | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Other defects | 24 | 17 | 21 | 12 |
| Totals | 238 | 148 | 234* | 58 |

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

## Bread Delivery Vehicles

The inspection of bread delivery vehicles and food containers for cleanliness and for defective conditions was maintained during the year. One offender was warned about dirty conditions. Particular attention was paid to the methods adopted by the larger bakeries to cleanse delivery vehicles, bread trays and bread racks and in three instances the methods used were considered inadequate and representations made to the management by the Factory Inspectors resulted in improved methods being used. The present legislation (contained in the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948) is inadequate in respect of the cleansing and proper upkeep of food delivery vehicles, but an improvement is anticipated under the new Food Hygiene (General) Regulations which are expected to become law in 1962. One of the provisions in the new Food Hygiene Regulations is aimed specifically at the general improvement in hygiene and structure of food vehicles.

## Bread Shops

| | |
|---|---|
| Bread shops on register at 1st January, 1961 .. .. .. | 291 |
| Inspections.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,114 |
| Bread shops on register at 31st December, 1961 .. .. | 314 |

## Defects discovered and remedied

**TABLE B 37**

| Nature of Defects | Instances | Notices served | Remedied | Out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Want of cleanliness in food rooms | 8 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Want of cleanliness of persons handling foodstuffs | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| Unreasonable temperature (ventilation inadequate or not being maintained) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Drain inlets within food rooms | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Sanitary conveniences communicating directly with food rooms | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Ceilings, floors, walls, windows, doors, etc., in disrepair | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Ceilings, floors, walls, windows, doors, etc., required cleansing | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Suitable and sufficient washing facilities not provided | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Cleanliness of utensils, benches, food containers, etc., not observed | 3 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Suitable and sufficient lighting not provided or not maintained | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Other defects | 18 | 15 | 20 | 5 |
| Totals | 54 | 40 | 50* | 14 |

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

## Betting and Lotteries Acts (N.I.) 1957 and 1959

The following summary relating to bookmakers' offices in the City in connection with the Betting and Lotteries Acts (N.I.) 1957 and 1959, does not include inspections by Public Health Inspectors or particulars of the improvements carried out in such premises as the result of action taken under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts and the Belfast Corporation Acts, as these matters are included under the heading of "Non-Industrial Premises".

| | |
|---|---|
| Bookmakers' offices operating in the City | 129 |
| Applications made to the Courts for certificates of suitability | 129 |
| Applications adjourned from 1960 | 19 |
| Certificates of suitability granted | 110 |
| Certificates of suitability refused | 4 |
| Applications withdrawn | 15 |
| Objections on public health grounds | 7 |

## Non-Industrial Premises

In addition to securing the abatement of nuisances, improvements were made to sanitary accommodation the cleansing and decoration of offices, stairways, landings, etc., as a result of notices served by the Department. It will be seen from the table that improvements in other matters relating to the health and welfare of employees such as the provision of suitable washing facilities, adequate heating, lighting and seating arrangements were achieved by persuasion. The inspections during the past year have again indicated the need for legislation to implement the efforts of the Public Health Inspectors concerned with inspections on matters of health, welfare and safety of persons engaged in non-industrial employment.

| | |
|---|---|
| Office buildings inspected | 68 |
| Office suites inspected | 967 |
| Inspections | 1,155 |

**TABLE B 38**

### Defects discovered and remedied

| Nature of Defects | Instances | Remedied | Out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|
| Offices overcrowded | 5 | 13 | 3 |
| Offices inadequately ventilated | 6 | 25 | 2 |
| Offices inadequately lighted | 4 | 25 | 3 |
| Offices inadequately heated | — | 2 | — |
| Offices dirty | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Stairways and passages dirty | 14 | 15 | — |
| Offices, etc., requiring redecoration | 3 | 6 | — |
| Offices not free from noxious fumes | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Offices in a damp state | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Offices in a defective condition | 12 | 15 | 2 |
| Unsuitable provision for taking of meals | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Unsuitable or no drinking water | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Unsuitable or no washing facilities | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Other defects | 14 | 26 | 14 |
| *Sanitary accommodation:* | | | |
| Insufficient | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| Not separate for the sexes | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Dirty state | 9 | 8 | 2 |
| No intervening ventilated space screening, etc. | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Defective conditions, etc. | 16 | 20 | 5 |
| Unsuitable urinals | — | 10 | 1 |
| Separate means of approach not provided | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Other defects | 16 | 12 | 4 |
| Totals | 124 | 224* | 49 |

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

## Pharmacy and Poisons Act (N.I.) 1955
## Poisons Regulations (N.I.) 1956

The Act and Regulations place a duty on the Local Authority in relation to control of sale of poisons in Part 2 of the poisons list. This list includes poisons such as arsenical and mercurial substances, nicotine, phenols, nitrobenzine, ammonia, etc., used principally for agricultural, horticultural, industrial and sanitary purposes.

The following is a summary of work done under the Regulations:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections | 436 |
| Applications for registration | 358 |
| Reports to Health Committee | 358 |
| Premises registered | 357 |
| Refusal of registration on grounds of unsuitability | 1 |
| Contraventions of the Regulations discovered | 3 |

## Rag Flock Act 1911
## Rag Flock Regulations 1912

Forty-three samples of rag flock were taken and examined by the Public Analyst. A preliminary microscopic examination of the fibre is of considerable value in determining whether or not the chlorine limit test is applicable.

With one exception all samples satisfied the 30 parts per 100,000 maximum chloride requirement. The exception contained 35 parts per 100,000.

The following is a summary of work done under the Act and Regulations:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Premises where rag flock is used on register | 43 |
| Inspections | 52 |
| Samples submitted to Public Analyst | 43 |
| Samples not in compliance with the Regulations | 1 |
| Cautionary letters sent | 1 |

## Shops Act (N.I.) 1946

The control of sanitary and other arrangements in shops has again received much attention. The working environment of shop employees is reflected in their health and efficiency and high standards of lighting, ventilation, comfort, sanitary accommodation and the provision of suitable and sufficient hand-washing facilities are all important environmental factors to which particular attention is paid on inspection. Both the Shops Act and the Public Health Ireland Acts have factors in common so that on many occasions visits are dual purpose in character. During the year 3,694 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors to shops. The figures under this heading are not complete as other visits are made to shops which sell food, and these are included under the heading of Food and Drugs. Visits are also made by Pests Officers to shops where rodents have found their way into the premises.

The following is a summary of work done in the administration of the Shops Act:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Shops on the register | 7,151 |
| Complete surveys | 1,588 |
| Inspections | 3,694 |
| Contraventions discovered | 265 |
| Statutory notices served | 132 |
| Summonses issued | 2 |
| Exemption certificates issued since 1946 with respect to alternative sanitary accommodation | 27 |
| Exemption certificates issued since 1946 with respect to washing facilities | 17 |

**TABLE B 39**

### Defects discovered and remedied

| Nature of Defects | Instances | Remedied | Out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|
| Suitable and sufficient ventilation not provided | 5 | 8 | — |
| Suitable and sufficient ventilation not maintained | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Efficient means for securing a reasonable temperature not provided | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Suitable temperature not maintained | 2 | 2 | — |
| Suitable and sufficient means of lighting not provided or maintained | — | — | — |
| Insufficient and unsuitable washing facilities | 18 | 19 | 4 |
| Unsuitable facilities for the taking of meals | 1 | 1 | — |
| *Sanitary accommodation:* | | | |
| Insufficient | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Not provided separately for sexes | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Ventilation inadequate | 22 | 17 | 7 |
| Lighting inadequate | 10 | 10 | 2 |
| Floors, walls, basins, seats, cisterns, etc., defective or dirty | 177 | 165 | 29 |
| Screening, doors, fasteners, etc., defective or not provided | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Absence of an intervening ventilated space | 12 | 12 | 2 |
| Separate means of approach not provided | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Totals | 273 | 255* | 60 |

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

Inspections of shops under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts 1878 to 1946:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Public Health nuisances discovered | 60 |
| Statutory notices served | 43 |
| Nuisances abated | 64 |
| Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1961 | 3 |

### Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913 and the Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations (N.I.) 1959

Section 5 of the Act requires every Local Authority to enforce the provisions of the Act within its district and for that purpose the Corporation decided that the Health Department would be responsible for the administration of the Regulations. Samples purchased during the year and examined by the Textile Testing Department were certified as being in compliance with the standards prescribed by the Regulations.

## FOOD AND DRUGS

The past year has seen the advent of many new and amending food laws. It is not generally recognised how comprehensive are the Orders and Regulations which have been passed to safeguard the health of the people. Regulations dealing with the composition and labelling of condensed milk; the composition, labelling, heat treatment, etc., of ice cream; arsenic in food; labelling of food; colouring matter in food; lead in food; antioxidants in food; fluorine in food and skimmed milk with non-milk fat were made by the Ministry of Health and Local Government under section 4, 7 and 68 of the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958. These regulations in the main, re-enact, consolidate and amend previous Regulations dealing with composition standards, treatment and labelling of food and they introduce new provisions to meet current trade practices. The Regulations also fix maximum limits for arsenic and fluorine in food, restrict the amount of lead which may be present and control the use of antioxidants.

The Food and Drugs Inspectors as authorised officers under the Food and Drugs Act, procure samples of food and drugs for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst. The samples are reported upon as to their compliance with prescribed composition standards and where standards are not so prescribed, the generally accepted composition governs the Analyst's Report. The composition of samples is also compared with the advertised claims, trade descriptions, etc., so that the aims and object of the Act are achieved in the protection of the public against adulteration, misleading claims or false descriptions of food.

Previously the number of samples procured in a year was based on the annual rate of sampling of 3 per 1,000 head of the population. During the year a recommendation of the Association of Health Committees of Northern Ireland, that an increase in Analysts fees be granted subject to a minimum annual rate of sampling of 2.5 per 1,000 of the population, was adopted by the Corporation's Health Committee and put into operation in the latter months of the year. During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1961, the Food Inspectors purchased 1,285 samples of food and drugs. The samples while covering a wide variety of foods are principally of those foods used in the everyday diet of the community. The reduction in the number of samples procured compared with the previous five years as set out in Table B41 was due to the part application of the new rate of sampling already referred to. Notwithstanding this reduction, the figure of 41 adulterations represents the highest figure of adulteration in the past four years. If reference is made to Table B42 "Legal Proceedings in respect of Adulterated Foods" it will be seen that in "Butchers products" i.e. beef minced; steak minced; sausages and sausage meat the greatest number of adulterations is found—26 out of a total of 41. The reason for this is the use of preservatives where not permitted and the excessive use of preservatives where permitted. The Resident Magistrates in Petty Sessions imposed fines for these offences amounting to a total of £120. Eight samples of sweetmilk were reported to be adulterated which gives the highest percentage of adulterations for several years. Four of these samples were from supplies by a newly established dairy in which difficulty was experienced in eliminating water from the plant after cleaning and sterilising processes had been carried out. The Department's officers were able to trace the source of trouble and remedial measures were effected. Legal proceedings were instituted in four instances where ice-cream was not of the prescribed standards.

The following table shows the number of samples procured and examined in the past five years and the percentage of adulterated samples:—

**TABLE B 40**

| Year | Number taken | | | Number adulterated | | | Percentage adulterated | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal | Total |
| 1957 | 1,398 | 9 | 1,407 | 52 | 2 | 54 | 3.72 | 22.22 | 3.84 |
| 1958 | 1,376 | 10 | 1,386 | 28 | 7 | 35 | 2.03 | 70.00 | 2.53 |
| 1959 | 1,401 | 5 | 1,406 | 23 | 1 | 24 | 1.64 | 20.00 | 1.71 |
| 1960 | 1,410 | 4 | 1,414 | 23 | — | 23 | 1.63 | — | 1.63 |
| 1961 | 1,273 | 12 | 1,285 | 38 | 3 | 41 | 2.99 | 25.00 | 3.19 |

## Samples of food and drugs analysed by the Public Analyst

**TABLE B** 41

| Article | Number |
|---|---|
| Almonds, ground | 2 |
| Aluminium, hydroxide gel | 1 |
| Apples, liquid | 1 |
| Arrowroot | 1 |
| Aspirin, children's | 1 |
| Aspirin tablets | 1 |
| Barley | 7 |
| Beef, corned | 1 |
| Beef, minced | 49 |
| Beef, roast | 1 |
| Beer | 4 |
| Beverage, food | 1 |
| Biscuits, slimming | 1 |
| Brandy | 2 |
| Bread and butter | 6 |
| Breadcrumbs | 2 |
| Browning | 2 |
| Butter | 40 |
| Butter, country | 7 |
| Butter, peanut | 1 |
| Buttermilk | 22 |
| Cakes, artificial cream | 2 |
| Cakes, cream | 1 |
| Cakes, fish | 1 |
| Cake, macaroon | 1 |
| Capsules, vitamin | 3 |
| Carrots | 1 |
| Cheese, cheddar | 1 |
| Cheese, lemon | 1 |
| Cherries, glacé | 5 |
| Chicken, minced | 2 |
| Chocolate, drinking | 4 |
| Chocolate, full cream milk | 1 |
| Cockles | 1 |
| Cocoa | 4 |
| Coconut, dessicated | 3 |
| Coffee | 1 |
| Coffee, instant | 3 |
| Concentrate, cherry ginger | 1 |
| Condiment, non-brewed | 16 |
| Confectionery | 16 |
| Crab dressed in butter | 1 |
| Cream | 9 |
| Cream, double | 3 |
| Cream, salad | 4 |
| Cream, whipping | 2 |
| Crystals, foam | 1 |
| Crystals, lemon | 3 |
| Crystals, orange | 1 |
| Curd, Lemon | 4 |
| Cutlets, salmon | 1 |
| Dessert, dairy mousse | 1 |
| Dressing, fish | 1 |
| Dripping | 1 |
| Ducks, savoury | 2 |
| Embrocation | 1 |
| Essence, almond flavouring | 1 |
| Essence, coffee and chicory | 9 |
| Essence, rum | 1 |
| Farola | 1 |
| Fat, cooking | 12 |
| Fat, vegetable cooking | 1 |
| Figs, syrup of | 1 |
| Filling, lemon | 1 |
| Flour, corn | 1 |
| Flour, plain | 1 |
| Flour, self raising | 2 |
| Food, Parrish's B. P. C. | 1 |
| Food, protein | 1 |
| Fruit | 2 |
| Fruit, dried | 9 |
| Gelatine, ham and chicken | 1 |
| Gin | 1 |
| Ginger, ground | 2 |
| Glucose | 1 |
| Glycerine | 2 |
| Glycerine and lemon | 3 |
| Glycerine, lemon and honey | 1 |
| Gum, chewing | 4 |
| Ham, chopped | 2 |
| Ham, pressed | 1 |
| Honey | 5 |
| Horseradish | 1 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide | 6 |
| Ice-cream | 90 |
| Jam | 5 |
| Jelly, table | 3 |
| Juice, fruit and syrup | 9 |
| Ketchup, tomato | 3 |
| Lager | 1 |
| Lard | 2 |
| Lentils | 3 |
| Linctus, cherry cough | 1 |
| Linctus, Gee's | 3 |
| Loaf, corned beef | 1 |
| Lollipops, iced | 15 |
| Macaroni | 1 |
| Magnesia, carbonate of | 1 |
| Margarine | 17 |
| Marmalade | 2 |
| Mayonnaise | 1 |
| Meat, luncheon | 3 |
| Meat, pork luncheon | 2 |
| Medicine, patent | 1 |
| Meringues | 1 |
| Milk, evaporated | 3 |
| Milk, condensed skimmed | 1 |
| Milk, full cream evaporated | 1 |
| Mincemeat, loaf | 1 |
| Mincemeat, sweet | 4 |
| Mixture, cough | 1 |
| Mustard | 3 |
| Nutmeg, ground | 1 |
| Nuts, salted cashew | 1 |
| Oil, blended vegetable | 5 |
| Oil, cod liver | 1 |
| Oil, cooking | 3 |
| Oil, corn | 3 |
| Oil, groundnut | 1 |
| Oil, olive | 8 |
| Ointment, boric acid | 1 |
| Ointment, iodine | 1 |
| Ointment, sulphur | 1 |
| Ointment, zinc, B. P. | 1 |
| Olives, stuffed | 1 |
| Ostermilk | 1 |
| Paprika | 1 |
| Paraffin, liquid | 3 |
| Paste, chicken | 1 |
| Paste, meat and fish | 7 |
| Pastry, artificial cream | 1 |
| Pastry, fresh cream | 2 |
| Peas, dried | 2 |
| Peel, cut mixed | 3 |
| Pepper, white | 6 |
| Picallilli | 1 |
| Pickles, mixed | 1 |
| Pickles, sweet mustard | 1 |
| Pies, meat | 3 |
| Pies, pork | 1 |
| Pies, steak and kidney | 2 |
| Powder, baking | 6 |
| Powder, curry | 2 |
| Powder, custard | 4 |
| Powder, orangeade | 1 |
| Powder, stomach | 2 |

TABLE B 41 (*continued*)

| Article | Number | Article | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Puddings, black | 1 | Spread, salmon | 1 |
| Pudding, steak | 1 | Spice, mixed | 4 |
| Quinine, ammoniated | 1 | Steaks, beef, in gravy | 1 |
| Relish, corn | 1 | Steak, minced | 82 |
| Relish, Yorkshire | 2 | Steak, stewed | 3 |
| Rennett, essence of | 2 | Stout | 9 |
| Rice | 5 | Stuffing, sage and onion | 1 |
| Rolls, sausage | 1 | Suet, beef | 5 |
| Roll, savoury meat and onion | 1 | Sugar, demerara | 1 |
| Rum | 1 | Sugar, icing | 1 |
| Salami | 1 | Sweetmilk | 186 |
| Salmon | 1 | Syrup, cough | 1 |
| Salmon, potted with butter | 1 | Syrup, milk flavouring | 2 |
| Salt, celery | 1 | Syrup, rose hip | 1 |
| Salt, Epsom | 1 | Syrup, worm | 1 |
| Salt, Glaubers | 1 | Tablets, compound codeine B. P. | 1 |
| Salts, grapefruit health | 1 | Tablets, throat | 1 |
| Salts, liver | 1 | Tablets, yeast | 1 |
| Sal Volatile | 1 | Tapioca | 2 |
| Sandwiches, chicken | 1 | Tartar, cream of | 3 |
| Sandwich, fresh cream | 1 | Tea | 10 |
| Sauce | 7 | Trifle, sherry | 1 |
| Sauce, white | 1 | Vinegar, cider | 4 |
| Sauce, mint | 1 | Vinegar, malt | 12 |
| Sausages and sausage meat | 236 | Vodka | 1 |
| Scones, buttered | 3 | Whip, instant | 1 |
| Semolina | 2 | Whiskey | 7 |
| Sherry | 4 | Wine | 3 |
| Soap, toilet | 1 | Wine, tonic | 2 |
| Soberettes | 1 | Yeast | 1 |
| Soda, bicarbonate of | 5 | | |
| Soft drinks | 35 | | |
| Soup and soup mix | 23 | | |
| Spread, date sandwich | 1 | | |
| Spread, sandwich | 1 | Total | 1,285 |

## Legal proceedings in respect of adulterated foods

TABLE B 42

| Nature of sample | No. of samples taken | Adulterations | Prosecutions | Convictions | Fines | Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, minced | 49 | 10 | 10 | 10 | £44 0 0 | £14 7 2 |
| Butter | 40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | £4 0 0 | £1 7 0 |
| Glycerine, lemon and honey | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Ice-cream | 90 | 4 | 4 | 4 | £21 0 0 | £5 5 0 |
| Jam | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | £3 0 0 | £1 6 6 |
| Sausages and sausage meat | 236 | 6 | 6 | 6 | £27 0 0 | £8 8 1 |
| Steak, minced | 82 | 10 | 10 | 10 | £49 0 0 | £17 8 2 |
| Sweetmilk | 186 | 8 | 4 | 3 | £11 0 0 | £4 16 8 |

Cases of adulteration in which no legal proceedings were instituted, but the owner was cautioned:—Sweetmilk 4.

**Particulars of samples specially reported by the Public Analyst during the year:—**

**Beef Sausages.** Three samples of beef sausages contained respectively 2,060, 1,100 and 2,700 parts per million of sulphur dioxide as a preservative, while one sample, which was not declared, contained 280 parts per million. Beef sausages may contain 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, when declared in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1927.

**Butter.** One sample of butter, taken informally, containing an unidentified small dark coloured solid object consisting mainly of proteid matter of animal origin, was returned as inferior. One sample contained 35 per cent. of moisture, contrary to the provision of the Food Standard (Butter and Margarine) Regulations (N.I.) 1960, which permits a maximum of 16 per cent. of moisture.

**Glycerine, Lemon and Honey.** One informal sample of Glycerine, lemon and honey was admixed with a pine type of disinfectant in the approximate proportions of 1 part medicament to 2½ parts disinfectant.

**Gooseberry jam.** One sample of gooseberry jam, slightly low in soluble solid content, was returned as inferior.

**Ice-cream.** Four samples of ice-cream were deficient in fat, containing respectively 4.0, 4.0, 4.3 and 3.8 per cent. against 5.0 per cent. minimum required by the Regulations.

**Minced beef.** Ten samples of minced beef contained respectively 420, 1,070, 180, 80, 500, 660, 930, 190, 370, 120 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Minced beef, according to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1927, must not contain preservatives.

**Minced steak.** Ten samples of minced steak contained respectively 120, 740, 460, 540, 1,900, 550, 590, 330, 280, 330 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Minced steak, according to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1927, must not contain preservatives. One sample of minced steak, showing evidence of the presence of a trace of sulphur dioxide, was returned as inferior.

**Raspberry jam.** One sample of raspberry jam was deficient in soluble solid content, containing 64½ per cent. soluble solids against the 68½ per cent minimum prescribed by the Food Standards (Preserves) Regulations (N.I.) 1960.

**Sausage meat.** One sample of sausage meat contained 1,260 parts per million of sulphur dioxide as a preservative, while one sample which was not declared contained 140 parts per million. Sausage meat may contain a maximum of 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, when declared, in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1927.

Attention was drawn to a sample described as "special sausage mince (declared)". This was, in fact, a specimen of sausage meat containing 86 per cent. of meat and 200 parts of sulphur dioxide. The use of the term "Sausage Mince" is undesirable as a description for sausage meat.

**Sliced bread.** Portions of a sliced loaf, submitted on complaint of contamination by red colouring matter, were found to be stained by a dye-stuff other than one of the permitted food colours, believed to have been derived from red markings on flour bags.

**Sweetmilk.** Six samples of sweetmilk contained respectively 2.3, 9.4, 2.3, 14.7, 3.5 and 3.5 per cent. added water and 2 samples were 13.3 and 6.6 per cent. deficient in milk fat.

**Roast beef.** One sample of roast beef taken informally on complaint of the presence of crystals. The crystals were small particles of fat, and the general condition of the meat was good and the aroma normal.

**Ostermilk.** Samples taken informally, one opened and one unopened packet of Ostermilk. The acidity, expressed as Lactic Acid, was slightly higher in the opened packet than in the unopened packet at 1.2% against 0.9 per cent. but having regard to the fact that the first packet had already been opened and also that 1.2 per cent. is within the normal range for this type of milk, the difference is not significant. Tests for rancidity proved negative and nothing deleterious could be detected.

## Milk Control

The Ministry of Health and Local Government proposes to make Food Hygiene (General) Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958. The definition of "food business" in the draft regulations does not include any dairy in use by a licence holder under the Milk Act (N.I.) 1950, from which no food other than milk is sold. The effect of this proposed regulation would be to lessen considerably the control exercised by Health Authorities over the conditions under which milk is produced, processed and distributed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Licensed producers of milk | 4 |
| Cows on licensed producers' premises (average) | 77 |
| Dairies where milk is pasteurised | 4 |
| Gallons of milk pasteurised per day (average) | 44,500 |
| Wholesale distributors of milk | 27 |
| Retail distributors of pasteurised milk | 1,210 |
| Retail distributors of grade A (T.T.) milk | 32 |
| Inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops | 657 |
| Samples of sweetmilk taken under Food and Drugs Act | 186 |

### Particulars of sweetmilk samples taken for chemical analysis during the five years 1957—1961

References have been made in previous Annual Reports to the high quality of the milk sold in the City as illustrated by the absence of reported adulterations for some years whilst the number of adulterations reported this year—8 altogether—would appear to be rather high compared with that of previous years, some of the adulterations were due to a fault in new milk processing plant referred to previously in this report. Of the four prosecutions instituted, three were in respect of milk fat deficiency and the other in respect of the presence of added water. In these cases two samples were purchased from milk roundsmen, one from a dairy and the fourth from a restaurant as part of a meal.

**TABLE B 43**

| Year | Number taken | Number adulterated | Percentage adulterated |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1957 | 143 | — | — |
| 1958 | 167 | — | — |
| 1959 | 159 | — | — |
| 1960 | 196 | 2 | 1.02 |
| 1961 | 186 | 8 | 4.30 |

### Average monthly composition of milk samples submitted and examined by the Public Analyst

**TABLE B 44**

| Month | Number | Total solids per cent | Fat per cent | Solids not fat per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 21 | 12.22 | 3.63 | 8.59 |
| February | 17 | 12.13 | 3.57 | 8.56 |
| March | 36 | 12.01 | 3.46 | 8.55 |
| April | 21 | 11.89 | 3.39 | 8.50 |
| May | 24 | 12.12 | 3.46 | 8.66 |
| June | 6 | 12.05 | 3.43 | 8.62 |
| July | 7 | 12.12 | 3.55 | 8.57 |
| August | 4 | 12.12 | 3.50 | 8.62 |
| September | 3 | 12.26 | 3.66 | 8.60 |
| October | 15 | 12.48 | 3.84 | 8.64 |
| November | 15 | 12.42 | 3.73 | 8.69 |
| December | 17 | 12.31 | 3.65 | 8.66 |

### Bacteriological and Biological examination of Milk

97 samples of grade A (T.T.) mik was purchased and submitted to the Central Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Plate count tests and coliform tests were carried out on these samples to ascertain if they complied with the bacteriological standards prescribed by S.R.O. 1951 No. 189.

It will be seen from the results of examination that the plate count tests gave a high percentage of satisfactory results but there was an increase in the number of unsatisfactory results of the coliform test as compared with the year 1960. In each instance where an adverse report was received from the Bacteriologist the Ministry of Agriculture was informed and follow up samples were taken by the Department's Food Inspectors.

In addition a further 195 samples of grade A (T.T.) milk were submitted to the Pathological Laboratory, for biological tests as to the presence of tubercle bacilli.

The Food Inspectors also obtained 903 samples of pasteurised milk for bacteriological examination. Phosphatase tests were carried out as a check on the efficiency of pasteurising methods and one hundred per cent. satisfactory results were reported. In the coliform tests a considerable improvement in the number of satisfactory results was noted as compared with 1960.

On average 26 samples of milk are taken each week during the year from milk vendors within the City area, and of milk supplied under contract to the City's schools. This systematic sampling, allied to frequent inspections of dairy premises, milk shops, etc., ensures a sound measure of control over the sale of milk within the City.

### Particulars of Bacteriological and Biological examination of Milk

**TABLE B 45**

| Test | Grade of Milk | Samples examined | Satisfactory | | Unsatisfactory | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Plate Count | "A" (T.T.) | 97 | 96 | 98.97 | 1 | 1.03 |
| | Pasteurised | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coliform | "A" (T.T.) | 97 | 78 | 80.41 | 19 | 19.59 |
| | Pasteurised | 903 | 856 | 94.80 | 47 | 5.20 |
| Phosphatase | Pasteurised | 903 | 900 | 100.00 | — | — |
| Biological | "A" (T.T.) | 195 | 195 | 100.00 | — | — |

### Provision of Milk in Schools

175 samples of the milk supplied under contract to the City's schools were submitted for bacteriological examination. A considerable reduction in the number of unsatisfactory results as compared with 1960 was noted.

### Bacteriological examination of Milk supplied to Schools

**TABLE B 46**

| Test | Grade of Milk | Samples examined | Satisfactory | | Unsatisfactory | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Plate Count | Pasteurised | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coliform | Pasteurised | 175 | 163 | 93.15 | 12 | 6.85 |
| Phosphatase | Pasteurised | 175 | 175 | 100.00 | — | — |

### Mineral Waters

Two firms ceased to manufacture mineral water during the year, leaving twelve firms engaged in this field of the food trade. Routine weekly sampling of mineral waters were carried out and 353 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of this number 351 were highly satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. In addition 35 samples were procured for chemical analysis and all were reported as genuine.

### Frozen Confectionery

This type of confectionery includes lollipops made from either fruit juice and water, milk or ice-cream mixture and it is popular with the younger generation. Samples are submitted regularly for bacteriological examination with the results as shown in the table below.

In each instance where an adverse report is received a Food Inspector visits the premises concerned to investigate the cause and to advise on measures to eliminate contamination.

**TABLE B 47**

| Number examined | Number satisfactory | Number unsatisfactory because of the presence of coliform organisms | Number unsatisfactory because of the presence of coliform organisms of faecal origin |
|---|---|---|---|
| 229 | 199 | 30 | 7 |

### Bacteriological examination of Imported Eggs and Egg Powder

| | |
|---|---|
| Samples taken for examination .. .. .. .. | 63 |
| Frozen eggs .. .. .. .. .. .. | 46 |
| Dried eggs .. .. .. .. .. .. | 17 |

No salmonella organisms were isolated in any of the samples taken.

### Dessicated Coconut

As a follow up to sampling carried out at the docks by the Port Public Health Inspectors, the Food Inspectors submitted 34 samples from bakeries for bacteriological examination. No intestinal pathogens were found in any of the samples.

### Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953

### Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Orders, made under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

No legal proceedings were instituted for contraventions of the various Orders made under the 1926 Act, nevertheless, the Food Inspectors detected 120 breaches which necessitated warnings from the Department. It is generally due to carelessness on the part of the established trader that breaches of the Orders occur, but a warning usually suffices. Street hawkers are the greatest offenders and require more strict supervision particularly to prevent imported foods being sold as home grown.

### Margarine Factories and Wholesale Dealers

| | |
|---|---|
| Premises on register .. .. .. .. .. .. | 79 |
| Inspections.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 116 |
| Contraventions discovered and remedied .. .. .. | 4 |

### Citrus Fruits

The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations (N.I.) 1961, came into operation on 15th May. The Regulations prescribe permitted colouring matters and the foods in which they are permitted, also foods in which colouring matter is prohibited. Samples of citrus fruits were submitted to the Public Analyst to ascertain that they were in compliance with the Regulations.

### The Control of Food unfit for Human consumption

The tables below itemising the various unsound foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered by traders and the unsound foodstuffs seized by the Food Inspectors show very large amounts of certain foodstuffs and some comment is necessary in explanation of this. Particular attention is drawn to the quantity of Cyprus potatoes: approximately 30 tons had to be dealt with. The potatoes arrived in Belfast in a decomposing state and were commercially of little value. In a number of instances certificates were refused owing to the advanced state of decomposition. Some of the consignment was seized and Magistrate's Orders obtained for destruction thereof. A considerable quantity of the consignment was disposed of by arrangement between traders and the Corporation's Cleansing Department. Undue delay en route from Cyprus to Belfast was considered to be the cause of decomposition.

Comment was made in the 1960 Annual Report on the loss involved in the large amount of tinned hams found unfit for human consumption and the need for investigation into the causes. In 1961 the position worsened considerable and 11¼ tons of tinned hams—almost double the 1960 figures—were surrendered to the Food Inspectors. Yugoslavian hams seemed to be the worst affected as, for example, during the three months July to September approximately 2¼ tons of unfit hams were surrendered to the Food Inspectors. No figures are available whereby a percentage of unfitness against the total imports into the country could be calculated, but whatever such percentage may be there would appear to be a pressing case for an investigation into the whole matter. The other food of which a large amount was surrendered was tinned Italian peaches in the large catering packs. Hydrogen swell was so pronounced that bursting of the tins was common. It was almost a hazardous job for the Inspectors to examine the tins. Approximately 3 tons of the peaches had to be destroyed.

Fire damage involving a considerable amount of various foods was also a cause of the increase in the amount of foods seized and destroyed in pursuance of Magistrates' Orders. One particular case of food unfit for human consumption is worthy of mention. A Food Inspector seized 13 fowl in Belfast Markets from a trader. The defence put forward was that the fowl was for greyhound fodder. The Resident Magistrate did not, however, accept this defence and imposed a penalty of £25 on the trader for having in his possession for the purpose of sale food which when examined was found to be unfit. What are commonly referred to as "foreign matter in food" complaints produced a number of instances in which the public brought articles of food containing foreign matter to the Department. The foreign matter found in the foods included maggots, moulds, metal, insects, hair, etc. All these instances were investigated by the Inspectors for the purpose of determining whether or not legal proceedings should be instituted.

## Unsound foodstuffs surrendered by traders after inspection and destroyed or disposed of otherwise than for the food of man

**TABLE B** 48 (a)

| Articles | Tins, jars, packets, cartons, bottles | Articles | Tins, jars, packets, cartons, bottles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | 4 | Milk | 1,010 |
| Baby food | 121 | Mustard | 10 |
| Beans | 5,889 | Paste | 1,015 |
| Cereals | 17 | Peas | 3,534 |
| Cheese | 65 | Pickles | 100 |
| Coffee | 34 | Pudding | 158 |
| Corn | 49 | Rice | 1,410 |
| Cream | 179 | Salad cream | 6 |
| Fish | 1,781 | Sandwich spread | 4 |
| Fruit | 12,581 | Soup | 7,810 |
| Fruit juice | 1,471 | Spaghetti | 327 |
| Ham | 520 | Stew | 98 |
| Jam | 169 | Syrup | 15 |
| Jellies | 17 | Tomatoes | 1,233 |
| Macaroni | 4 | Tomato juice | 309 |
| Marmalade | 157 | Vegetables | 1,270 |
| Mayonnaise | 1 | Vegetable juice | 20 |
| Meat | 3,743 | Miscellaneous | 413 |

**TABLE B** 48 (b)

| Articles | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. | Articles | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beans | — | 11 | — | 16 | Jam | — | — | 3 | 6 |
| Cheese | — | — | 3 | 9 | Lard | — | — | 2 | 3 |
| Coconut | — | — | 3 | 19 | Margarine | — | — | 2 | 5 |
| Confectionery | — | 16 | 3 | 16 | Meat | 2 | 6 | — | 17 |
| Dried fruit | — | — | 2 | 11 | Peaches (Italian) | 2 | 18 | 2 | 8 |
| Flour | — | 10 | — | 2 | Peas | 1 | 10 | — | 17 |
| Fruit | 4 | 1 | — | 19 | Potatoes (Cyprus) | 20 | 4 | — | — |
| Fruit Pulp | — | 12 | 3 | 21 | Rice | — | — | — | 23 |
| Ginger mix | — | 1 | — | 4 | Tomato juice | — | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Ham | 11 | 9 | — | 25 | Walnuts | — | 1 | — | — |

6,727 certificates were issued during the year.

## Unsound food seized and destroyed in pursuance of Magistrates' Orders

**TABLE B 49** (a)

| Articles | Number | Container | Articles | Number | Container |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almonds, ground | 10 | packets | Fruit, dried | 23 | packets |
| Baking powder | 9 | tins | Jelly, table | 156 | packets |
| Beans | 1 | tin | Minerals | 168 | bottles |
| Biscuits | 61 | packets | Peel, mixed | 60 | packets |
| Cereal | 87 | packets | Salt | 38 | packets |
| Cheese | 368 | packets | Soup mix | 84 | packets |
| Coffee | 4 | tins | Sugar | 144 | packets |
| Fish | 24 | tins | Tea | 43 | packets |
| Fruit | 38 | tins | Miscellaneous | 129 | packets |

2¼ Gallons of buttermilk, 4 cream doughnuts, 1 cream custard pastry, 1 steak and kidney pie, 14 dozen of eggs, 25 fowl, 1 chocolate roll, 1 box of chocolates.

**TABLE B 49** (b)

| Articles | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. | Articles | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon | — | — | 4 | 11 | Lard | — | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| Butter | — | — | 1 | 9 | Margarine | — | — | 1 | 13 |
| Cake | — | — | — | 15 | Meat | — | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Cheese | — | 1 | 1 | 8 | Potatoes (Cyprus) | 8 | 16 | — | 16 |
| Cooking fat | — | 1 | — | 24 | Sugar | — | — | 2 | — |
| Ham | — | — | — | 12 | Tea | — | 2 | 1 | 5 |

## Food containing extraneous matter

The following complaints received from the public of the presence of extraneous matter in food were dealt with by the Department during the year:—

Fruit stem in iced fruit cake
Foreign matter in butter
Mould growth on bread (4 instances)
Dirt on bread (5 instances)
*Live maggots on portion of corned meat
Mould growth on tin of pears
Mineral water with offensive odour
*Live maggots on bacon
Mould growth on meat roll
*Mould growth on chocolate roll
Mould growth on cream custard pastry
*Mould growth on steak and kidney pie
Mould growth on cream pastries (3 instances)
Mould growth on fruit loaf
Hair in cream doughnut
*Live maggots on bacon
Insect on cream doughnut
*Live maggots on box of chocolates
Insect in bread (loaf) (2 instances)
Insect in tin of sardines
Carrots with offensive taste
*Piece of wire in potato crisps
Tin of beans with offensive taste
*Sausage containing cigarette end
*16 sponge cakes containing hair
*Hair in a scone

* Denotes legal proceedings taken

## Ice Cream
## Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958

During 1960 a new feature in the sale of ice-cream was introduced—the automatic vending machine—and six registrations were effected for this method of sale. The machines were kept under observation and in 1961 it was clear that little or nothing was being done in regard to the maintenance and cleansing of these machines. The trouble lies in divided responsibility between the suppliers of the ice-cream, the owner of the machines and the occupiers of the premises where the machines were sited. Conditions were such that the occupiers of the premises who were the persons registered, and who would ultimately be held responsible agreed to terminate the registration in five out of six instances. The Health Committee were informed of the decision taken. The one remaining machine is privately owned and it is being properly maintained.

As a check on the purity of ice-cream and also as to compliance with prescribed standards the Food Inspectors submitted 951 samples for bacteriological examination and 90 for chemical analysis. The results of bacteriological examination were reasonably satisfactory, although 20 of the samples were graded as 3 and 20 as 4 by the methylene blue test. The majority of these adverse reports were from supplies delivered by a manufacturer whose premises are outside the City. The Health Authority for that area was notified and has been making investigations which were not complete at the end of the year. The results of chemical analysis showed an increase in the proportion of sub-standard samples compared with the figures for 1960. The Public Analyst reported four samples as not being in compliance with prescribed standards. Legal proceedings resulted in a total of £21 being imposed in fines.

### Sale of Ice-cream

**TABLE B 50**

| Particulars | Manufacture | Manufacture and sale | Sale only | Vending machines | Storage | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premises registered at 1st January, 1961 | 1 | 40 | 951 | 6 | 1 | 999 |
| Deletions | 1 | 3 | 106 | 5 | — | 115 |
| Registrations | 1 | — | 142 | — | 1 | 144 |
| On register at 31st December, 1961 | 1 | 37 | 987 | 1 | 2 | 1,028 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections.. | 2,584 |
| Summonses for selling ice-cream in unregistered premises.. | — |
| Samples submitted for bacteriological examination | 951 |
| Samples submitted for chemical analysis | 90 |
| Cautionary letters sent | 40 |
| Orders made refusing or cancelling registration .. | 8 |

### Particulars of ice-cream samples taken during the year for chemical analysis

**TABLE B 51**

| Complied with standards | | Did not comply with standards | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fat | | Total Solids | |
| Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| 86 | 95.5 | 4 | 4.4 | — | — |

### The Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations (N.I.) 1954
### Methylene Blue Test (951 samples)

**TABLE B 52**

| Grade | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 842 | 88.54 |
| 2 | 69 | 7.26 |
| 3 | 20 | 2.1 |
| 4 | 20 | 2.1 |

**TABLE B 53**

### Conditions discovered on inspection of ice-cream premises

| Nature of conditions | Instances | Remedied | In progress | Out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., require cleansing and redecoration | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Lighting and ventilation not provided or insufficient | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Failure to prevent risk of contamination of food | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| Sink defective worn or not provided | — | 1 | — | — |
| Sink, hot and cold water not provided or insufficient | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Other defects | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Totals | 13 | 14* | — | — |

* Defects remedied include defect outstanding from the previous year.

## Food Hygiene

Towards the end of the year the Ministry of Health and Local Government circulated to Health Committees and various bodies and organisations copies of proposed Food Hygiene Regulations for Northern Ireland. The proposed Regulations re-enact and amend many of the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948. Certain new provisions are to be introduced in the proposed Regulations. The Ministry requested comments, criticisms and suggestions which were forwarded. The new Regulations may be introduced during 1962. This section of the Report is concerned with the application of the existing law.

A new feature in the catering trade in the City was the opening of Chinese restaurants. The restaurants sell British-style dishes in addition to traditional Chinese food. The Department's officers were consulted on works required and in spite of some language difficulty amicable agreements were reached. Some of the equipment in use is rather novel and by no means typical of the ultra-modern apparatus in common use to-day.

Some licensed premises are now serving main meals and a new dance hall has made provision for full scale catering. Major alterations were carried out in many premises including several conversions into supermarkets, and the construction of very modern lounge and cocktail bars in a number of licensed premises. Standards of sanitary accommodation and personal washing facilities for the use of the public are accordingly being raised. The table following sets out the type of premises for which plans were lodged showing proposed alterations. Much pre-plan consultation takes place between the architects engaged on the projects and the Department's officers. In the majority of instances satisfactory agreements were reached. Only in a very few cases was it necessary to refer the facts to the Health Committee when agreement was not reached with the persons concerned in the development. Instances do occur from time to time where the premises are not really suitable for the purposes intended and it is difficult to avoid the inference that the proposals are, perhaps unintentionally, intended to make the law fit the premises instead of vice versa.

Thousands of routine inspections are made annually to ensure compliance with legislation relating to food premises. A number of tables which follow show the type of premises inspected, the conditions discovered and those remedied. Verbal warnings are given or statutory notices issued according to the conditions discovered. 146 verbal warnings were given for contraventions of the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948, 10 for contraventions of the Shops Act (N.I.) 1946 and 14 warnings for nuisances under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts 1878 to 1946 and the Corporation Acts 1845 to 1961. Legal proceedings for contraventions under the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations had to be instituted in some instances and fines amounting to £48 10s. 0d. in respect of these cases were imposed.

### Details of plans showing proposed alterations to food premises

During the year 104 plans detailing proposed alterations to food premises were submitted to the Department for perusal and comment. The various types of food premises involved were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bacon curers | 1 |
| Barbecue | 1 |
| Butchers | 16 |
| Bottling stores | 1 |
| Cafes and restaurants | 20 |
| Confectioners | 8 |
| Canteens | 2 |
| Clubs | 1 |
| Fish and chip shops | 6 |
| Fishmonger | 1 |
| Fruit and vegetable stores | 1 |
| Grocers | 8 |
| Hotels | 3 |
| Licensed premises | 20 |
| Lard refiners | 2 |
| Supermarkets | 9 |
| School meals kitchens | 4 |
| Totals | 104 |

### Inspection of Food premises

Inspections by trade or business (excluding bakehouses)

TABLE B 54

| Trade or business | Inspections | Trade or business | Inspections |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon curing stores | 63 | Ice-cream | 2,584 |
| Bottling stores | 6 | Industrial canteens | 35 |
| Butchers | 2,240 | Markets | 519 |
| Chemists | 55 | Meat factories | 42 |
| Cold stores | 1 | Milk retailers | 657 |
| Confectionery | 3,633 | Mineral water factories | 202 |
| Fish | 324 | Poulterers | 793 |
| Fish and chips | 867 | Provisions | 1,576 |
| Food manufacturers | 101 | Pastry | 44 |
| Fruiterers | 2,102 | Pet food manufacturers | 3 |
| Grocers | 5,507 | Public houses | 633 |
| Hawkers' carts | 83 | Restaurants | 660 |
| | | Wholesale stores | 661 |

Total 23,391

### Butchers' premises

| | |
|---|---|
| Premises registered at 1st January, 1961 | 373 |
| Deleted | 32 |
| Registered | 34 |
| Premises registered at 31st December, 1961 | 375 |
| Summonses issued during the year for unregistered premises | 1 |
| Inspections | 2,240 |

## Belfast Corporation Act, 1930 and the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948
## Conditions discovered on inspection of butchers' premises

**TABLE B 55**

| Nature of conditions | Instances | Remedied | In progress | Out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walls, ceilings, floors, doors, etc., in disrepair | 7 | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| Walls, ceilings, floors, doors, etc., required cleansing or redecoration | 5 | 3 | 2 | — |
| Lighting and ventilation not provided or insufficient | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Sink: wastepipe untrapped or connected direct to drain | 14 | 14 | — | 4 |
| Sink: hot and cold water not provided or insufficient | 24 | 23 | — | 3 |
| Drain inlets within a food room | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cold storage improperly sited | — | 1 | — | — |
| Equipment worn or defective: required repair or renewal | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Refuse bin accommodation unsatisfactory | — | 2 | — | — |
| Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided | 18 | 23 | 1 | 11 |
| Supply of soap and clean towels not sufficient or not provided | 14 | 19 | 1 | 6 |
| Cooking ranges not provided with means for removal of cooking fumes, or inaccessible for cleansing | — | 1 | — | — |
| Yard surface defective | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Other defects | 9 | 12 | — | 3 |
| *Sanitary accommodation:* | | | | |
| Sanitary accommodation not in compliance or not provided | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| Lighting or ventilation not provided or insufficient | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Floors, basins, walls, seats, etc., dirty or defective | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Totals | 96 | 119* | 7 | 39 |

*Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

## Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948
## Conditions discovered in food premises (excluding butchers, ice-cream, fish and chip shops, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, canteens and licensed premises)

**TABLE B 56**

| Nature of conditions | Instances | Remedied | In progress | Out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., in disrepair | 10 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., required cleansing and redecorating | 17 | 15 | 1 | 1 |
| Lighting and ventilation not provided or insufficient | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Sink: hot and cold water not provided or insufficient | 18 | 23 | 2 | 14 |
| Sink: wastepipe untrapped or connected direct to drain | 3 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Drain inlets within a food room | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Failure to prevent risk of contamination of food | 4 | 7 | — | — |
| Equipment worn or defective: required repair or renewal | — | 4 | — | 3 |
| Fixtures and fittings in a state of disrepair | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Yards, having walls etc., dirty or defective | 3 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Refuse bin accommodation unsatisfactory | 1 | 4 | — | 1 |
| Proper bins not provided | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided | 15 | 15 | — | — |
| Soap and clean towels insufficient or not provided | 3 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Sanitary conveniences within or communicating direct with food room | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Other defects | 38 | 44 | — | 11 |
| *Sanitary accommodation* | | | | |
| Not provided or insufficient | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Light and ventilation not provided or insufficient | 6 | 5 | — | 1 |
| Floors, basins, walls, seats, etc., dirty or defective | 12 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Flush to water closet defective or inadequate | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Screens, doors, fasteners, etc., defective or not provided | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Totals | 151 | 174* | 14 | 51 |

*Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

## Conditions discovered in restaurants, cafes, snack-bars and non-industrial canteens

**TABLE B 57**

| Nature of conditions | Instances | Remedied | In progress | Out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No proper preparation room | — | 1 | — | — |
| Dining rooms: walls, ceilings, floors, etc., in disrepair | 5 | 7 | — | — |
| Dining rooms: walls, ceilings, floors, etc., required cleansing | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Dining rooms: lighting and ventilation not provided and maintained | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Kitchens: walls, ceilings, floors, etc., in disrepair | 3 | 4 | — | — |
| Preparation rooms: walls, ceilings, floors, etc., in disrepair | 2 | 4 | — | 1 |
| Fixtures and fittings in a state of disrepair | — | 1 | — | — |
| Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Soap and clean towels not sufficient or not provided | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Sink: hot and cold water not provided or insufficient | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Equipment defective, worn: required repair or renewal | — | 1 | — | — |
| Swillbin accommodation unsatisfactory or bins not provided | — | 1 | — | — |
| Sanitary conveniences, dustbins, etc., within or communicating directly | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation | — | 2 | — | — |
| Other defects | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| *Sanitary accommodation* | | | | |
| Floors, basins, seats, walls, etc., dirty or defective | — | 1 | — | — |
| Not provided or insufficient for males | 2 | 3 | — | 5 |
| Not provided or insufficient for females | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Screens, doors, fasteners, etc., defective or not provided | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| Totals | 24 | 41* | 6 | 12 |

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

## Conditions discovered in licensed premises and bottling stores

**TABLE B 58**

| Nature of conditions | Instances | Remedied | In progress | Out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanitary conveniences, dustbins, etc., within or communicating direct | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Beer cellars and bottling stores; walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., required cleansing | 11 | 11 | 2 | — |
| Beer cellars and bottling stores; walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., in disrepair | 6 | 6 | — | — |
| Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided | 10 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| Soap and clean towels insufficient or not provided | 7 | 8 | — | — |
| Bottlewashing facilities insufficient or not provided | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Drain inlets within or communicating direct with food room | 4 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Bars and parlours; walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., in disrepair | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Bars and parlours; walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., require cleansing | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sinks: hot and cold water not provided or insufficient | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Other defects | — | 2 | — | — |
| *Sanitary accommodation* | | | | |
| Sanitary accommodation not in compliance or not provided | 6 | 5 | — | 1 |
| Floors, basins, seats, walls, etc., dirty and defective | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Flush to water closet defective or inadequate | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Urinals defective or inadequate | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| Urinals: absence of or insufficient flush thereto | 5 | 4 | — | 1 |
| Totals | 77 | 67* | 12 | 8 |

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

**Belfast Corporation (General Powers) Act (N.I.), 1948, Section 25**

**Registration and inspection of premises used for the business of a vendor of fried fish and fried potatoes**

| | |
|---|---|
| Registered at 1st January, 1961 . . . . . . . . | 203 |
| Registered . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 |
| Registrations refused . . . . . . . . . . | — |
| Registrations cancelled . . . . . . . . . . | — |
| Deleted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 |
| Registered at 31st December, 1961 . . . . . . . . | 203 |
| Inspections . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 867 |

**Conditions discovered on inspection of fish and chip shops**

**TABLE B 59**

| Nature of conditions | Instances | Remedied | In progress | Out-standing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceilings, walls, floors, doors, etc., in disrepair | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Soap and clean towels not sufficient or not provided | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Walls, ceilings, floors, windows, doors, etc., required cleansing or redecoration | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Sink: hot and cold water not provided or insufficient | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Sink: wastepipe untrapped or connected direct to drain | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Proper bin for refuse not provided | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Other defects | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| *Sanitary accommodation* | | | | |
| Floors, basins, walls, etc., dirty or defective | — | 3 | — | — |
| Totals | 10 | 10 | 5 | — |

**Summary of legislation under which action was taken to bring food premises into compliance**

Notices issued under the various Acts and Regulations where breaches were discovered by Food and Drugs Inspections during the year:—

**TABLE B 60**

| Type of Business | Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948 | Shops Act (N.I.) 1946 | Public Health (Ireland) Acts 1878-1946 | Belfast Corporation Acts 1845 to 1956 | By-laws | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cafes | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 9 |
| Licensed premises | 16 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| Butchers | 24 | 1 | 12 | — | — | 37 |
| Fish and chip shops | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 4 |
| Ice-cream | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 4 |
| Bacon curing stores | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Confectionery | 8 | 1 | 12 | — | — | 21 |
| Food manufacturers | — | - | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Fruiterers | 5 | — | — | — | 2 | 7 |
| Grocers | 26 | 5 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 62 |
| Mineral water factories | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Totals | 87 | 11 | 68 | 5 | 4 | 175 |

## Pests Control

### Rodents

The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, requires the occupier to take such steps as may from time to time be necessary and reasonably practicable for the destruction of rats and mice on or in any land or for preventing such land (which includes any building, any erection on land, any cellar, sewer, drain or culvert in or under land) from becoming infested. The Local Authority is empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act and to take or secure collective action for the extermination of rats and mice. Active measures are taken to ensure the destruction of rodents and to bring to the notice of the public the necessity of reducing the rodent population to the lowest possible figure. Attention is paid to the possibility of food contamination by rats and mice and systematic routine surveys are carried out in food factories and warehouses, retail food shops and catering establishments as a preventive measure. Immediate steps were taken to remedy any infestation found, by co-ordinated action by the rodent control staff and the occupiers concerned. The principal method employed for rat and mouse destruction is the use of Warfarin—a slow acting poison, a blood anti coagulant which when ingested regularly in small doses for a few days causes fatal haemorrhage in rats and mice. The main advantages of this slow acting poison are the low concentrations required to be effective which induces little or no "shyness" in rodents and enables it to be used without the need for pre-baiting with unpoisoned bait and its comparative safety for the application in dwelling houses, schools and food premises.

During the year the rodent control staff surveyed 10,721 sites in systematic survey and in investigation of complaints, and a further 14,314 visits were made, comprising operational visits and re-examination of buildings and lands. Of these sites 518 were found infested, details of which are shown in the statistical data. Of the 518 infestations of lands and buildings, 377 have been and are being dealt with by the Department's Pest Officers. The destruction of rats and mice within the area of infestation in the shortest possible time is the aim of the Pests Control Section. In this way the danger of infestation by the invasion of rodents from adjoining buildings and lands, and the natural increase by breeding, is reduced to a minimum.

The 25,035 inspections, surveys, etc., do not include inspections made by District Public Health Inspectors under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 in relation to dwelling houses.

Statistical details:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Surveys of lands and premises | 25,035 |
| Lands, premises, etc., found infested | 518 |
| Rat infestation:— | |
| 1. Food Premises | 61 |
| 2. Non-food premises | 299 |
| Mouse infestation:— | |
| 1. Food premises | 67 |
| 2. Non-food premises | 91 |
| Premises treated by the Department's Pest Officers | 309 |
| Poison campaigns carried out by Pest Officers for occupiers who under took to pay costs | 325 |
| 1. For rats | 230 |
| 2. For mice | 95 |
| School buildings and meals kitchens treated for the Education Department | 18 |
| Poison campaigns carried out in school buildings and meals kitchens | 23 |
| 1. For rats | 13 |
| 2. For mice | 10 |
| Premises cleared of rats | 273 |
| Premises where the clearing process was not complete at the end of the year | 52 |
| Premises test baited | 8,895 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Premises wherein the occupier undertook to eliminate rats and mice on statutory or verbal notice under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 | 170 |
| 1. Action taken by rodent destruction firms | 14 |
| (a) For rats | 11 |
| (b) for Mice | 3 |
| 2. Action taken by occupiers | 156 |
| (a) For rats | 106 |
| (b) For mice | 50 |
| Premises having no evidence of rats or mice at the time of survey but with rodent destruction firms on contract | 98 |
| Premises where rat proofing and other work was done to prevent re-infestation | 34 |
| Notices served under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 | 87 |
| Summonses served under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 | — |
| Premises where drains were tested on complaint of rats | 453 |
| Premises where drains were defective on test | 198 |
| Drains repaired | 365 |
| Drains re-laid | 187 |
| Number of rat destruction campaigns carried out at Corporation tipping grounds | 19 |

All public sewers in the City are under the control of the City Surveyor's Department which co-operates with the Health Department in an effort to control the multiplication and migration of rats in the sewers. The treatment of sewers has been extended from time to time until a very large section of the sewerage system is now systematically treated: this has brought the rat population in sewers under satisfactory control. This is especially noticeable in the City centre where no major rat infestation of premises exists. The method employed is similar to that of previous years, i.e., poison baiting with either zinc phosphide or arsenious oxide at all manholes in areas which have not been shown by test baiting to be free from rats. The poison is preceded by two placings of plain bait on alternate days. The total area of the City subjected to periodical treatment against rats in sewers is bounded by:—

North—Crumlin Road, Ballysillan Road, Oldpark Road, Westland Road, Hughenden Avenue, Skegoneill Avenue, Ulster Transport Authority Railway, Corporation Street and Donegall Quay.

South—Donegall Road, Glenmachan Street, Olympia Drive, Capstone Street, Lisburn Road, Osborne Park, Deramore Park, Stranmillis Road and River Lagan.

East—Station Street, Ulster Transport Authority Railway, Holywood Road, Belmont Road, Earlswood Road, Sandown Road, North Road, Loop River, Ardenlee Avenue, Ravenhill Road, Carolan Road and Annadale Embankment.

West—Woodvale Road, Ballygomartin Road, Britton's Lane, Springfield Road, Whiterock Road and Falls Road.

This area of the City is divided into 63 sewer areas, involving the treatment of 5,962 manholes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rat destruction campaigns carried out in the sewerage system | 223 |
| Manholes treated in the sewer area | 5,962 |
| Pre baits laid | 18,627 |
| Pre baits taken | 10,539 |
| Poison baits laid in manholes | 5,427 |
| Poison baits taken by rats | 5,223 |

## Mosquito Control

The routine seasonal work of mosquito control commenced on the 7th April and continued until the 26th September, 1961. Preliminary surveys of the potential breeding areas were made prior to the commencement of treatment, consisting of insecticidal fog produced from waste transformer oil supplied by the Electricity Department and D.D.T., where it was practicable. The areas subjected to this treatment were fields and ditches adjoining Holywood Road; ditches at Tillysburn Park; swampy lands at Short Bros. and Harland Ltd., Sydenham; adjoining Knock River at Orangefield; Lester's Dam and marsh land south of Deramore Park; Ponds at Stranmillis Training College and Musgrave Park; The Bog Meadows adjacent to Donegall Road and slob-land Duncrue Street. Other areas treated by spraying were—ditches, etc., adjoining Grand Parade and Orby Road, and at rear of Kirkliston Drive; ditches at Greencastle and adjoining Ulster Transport Authority's Railway, Shore Road, swampy ground at Killeen, Fortwilliam Park and Belfast Castle; ponds and ditches in Royal Belfast Academical Institution grounds, Bawnmore Road were inspected but no mosquito larvae were found. Garden plots were inspected and water containers in which mosquito larvae were found were treated with larvicide. Garden plots have been greatly reduced in recent years and those which were treated were at Adelaide, Annadale Embankment, Beersbridge Road, Cairnburn Road, Holyrood (Malone Road) and Westland Road. Success was generally achieved in the destruction of mosquito larvae at the known breeding places. The Bog Meadows in particular were very satisfactorily controlled this year by insecticidal fog, which was discharged from the new approach road which runs through the Bog Meadows from Donegall Road to Stockman's Lane. Few complaints were received during the season concerning mosquito nuisance. Some annoyance was, however, caused by midges which necessitated the treatment of hedges, etc., with an insecticidal fog of paraffin oil and D.D.T. The weather did not favour widespread mosquito breeding, although there was a fair amount of rain, but the lack of the usual summer heat prolonged the development period and this reduced the number of hatching out periods during the season.

During the season the following inspections were made, treatments carried out and materials used:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Surveys of mosquito areas .. .. .. .. .. | 234 |
| Areas treated with larvicide .. .. .. .. .. | 182 |
| Mileage run by vehicle .. .. .. .. .. | 714 |
| Waste transformer oil used .. .. .. .. | 1,140 gallons |
| Larvicide used .. .. .. .. .. | 42 ,, |
| Paraffin oil used .. .. .. .. .. | 34 ,, |
| Petrol used by vehicle and Tifa machine .. .. | 149 ,, |

## Other Insect Pests

During the year complaints regarding various kinds of insects such as bugs, cockroaches, fleas, flies, spider beetles, silver fish, steam flies, Pharaoh's ants, etc., were investigated and complainants advised on the best methods of dealing with their problems. Spider beetles are often mistaken by householders for bugs and sometimes are the cause of considerable mental annoyance. As they are difficult to exterminate, the occupier often comes to the Department to find that their problem is not bugs but spider beetles. Treatment in special circumstances on request from Public Health Inspectors, Health and Welfare Visitors was applied when considered necessary. There was a reduction in fly infestation this year mainly because of the cessation of pig keeping in the City and also weather conditions, which were unfavourable for flies. Nevertheless regular periodic treatment of manure pits, etc., of stabling yards was carried out from early spring until September. In addition visits were made to food premises and advice given on fly control where it was necessary. Attention was given to the Corporation's tipping grounds by arrangement with the Cleansing Section of the City Surveyor's Department and treatment was applied during the seasonal period at five tipping grounds. Corporation owned dwelling houses were, on request of the Estates Superintendent, disinfected of fleas and bugs; this usually occurred when there was a change in tenancy. Rag Merchants' premises continued to receive monthly treatment of insecticide for vermin, the costs being recovered from the merchants. During the year it was necessary to treat 56 dwelling houses for bugs and 73 premises for cockroaches and steam flies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections of premises on complaint from Public Health Inspectors, Health and Welfare Visitors, occupiers, etc. | 1,382 |
| Premises found to be infested | 371 |
| (a) Bugs | 61 |
| (b) Cockroaches and steam flies | 81 |
| (c) Fleas | 148 |
| (d) Flies | 43 |
| (e) Other insects | 38 |
| Premises treated with insecticide | 329 |
| Stables and cattle yards treated | 250 |
| Rag stores—treatments | 112 |
| Corporation tipping grounds—treatments | 24 |
| Visits to food shops and aerosol demonstrations | 326 |

## The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1938
## The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1952

Notifications of intention to fumigate buildings with hydrogen cycanide to destroy mill pests—3.

## Methyl Bromide Fumigations

Number of notifications of fumigation of leaf tobacco with Methyl Bromide—9.

(Note:—this is done in a chamber adopted specially for the purpose and constructed and operated in a manner approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs).

## The Lister-Todd Insecticidal Fog Applicator

In addition to mosquito control and the application of insecticides, the TIFA machine was used for testing of drains and sewers which could not be tested by the hand operated machine, or in cases where the smoke test revealed no defects, due to the impossibility of obtaining the necessary pressure of smoke in the drain to make a satisfactory test.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sewer and drain tests by Tifa machine on complaint of rats | 84 |

## Disinfection

The Disinfecting Station, situated at Laganbank Road, is a one storey building consisting of two separate sections—one for infected and the other for disinfected articles, with separate male and female apartments and with male and female attendants. There are two high pressure steam disinfectors installed which are supplied with steam from an electrode boiler. After the removal to hospital of patients suffering from certain infectious diseases or after the recovery of nursed-at-home patients, a disinfecting service is provided for premises and bedding. Disinfection of articles is carried out at the station for Antrim and Down County Health Authorities in accordance with agreements. Second hand clothing for export is brought to the station by traders for disinfection and the cost is charged to the traders concerned.

Articles disinfected at the Disinfecting Station:—

| | |
|---|---|
| By Steam | 2,179 |
| By formalin | 2,214 |
| Articles destroyed on request | 47 |
| Public library books withdrawn from circulation for three months | 285 |
| Private library books disinfected | 23 |
| Persons bathed and disinfected at the station | 71 |
| Visits to premises where infectious disease occurred | 1,096 |
| Premises disinfected | 481 |
| Mileage of vehicles in the disinfection of premises, bedding, etc. | 5,258 |

## Cleansing Clinic

During the year 108 verminous persons were deloused and 1,867 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected at the Cleansing Clinic. 324 persons, including children, were treated for scabies, involving 664 treatments.

Table B61 shows the number of persons treated for scabies at the Cleansing Clinic over the past five years.

**TABLE B 61**

| Year | First Treatment | Subsequent Treatment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1957 | 100 | 66 | 166 |
| 1958 | 69 | 47 | 116 |
| 1959 | 85 | 96 | 181 |
| 1960 | 123 | 125 | 248 |
| 1961 | 324 | 340 | 664 |

## Flooding

The heavy rainfall on the 28th September and again on 10th December caused flooding in the Donegall Road area affecting a number of dwelling houses, and in the Crumlin Road district affecting most of the dwellings in Crumlin Street and some in Flax Street. Disinfectant was supplied to householders on both occasions of flooding.

The following table gives particulars of cases heard by the Magistrates during the year at the instance of the Department for breaches of public health legislation.

**TABLE B 62**

| Proceedings | Offences | Summonses | Orders | Fines | Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Belfast Corporation Acts 1845 to 1961 | Failed to provide dustbin | 7 | — | 2 5 0 | 0 19 0 |
| | Failed to register premises as a butcher's shop | 1 | — | 2 0 0 | 0 7 0 |
| | Failed to cleanse and/or repair drains | 15 | — | 5 19 0 | 0 16 6 |
| Factories Acts (N.I.) 1938 to 1959 | Failed to provide a suitable sanitary convenience | 2 | — | 6 0 0 | 0 17 6 |
| | Failed to maintain and keep clean a sanitary convenience | 1 | — | 1 0 0 | 0 5 6 |
| Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878 and Housing (Ireland) Act 1919 | Contravention of By-Laws in respect of houses occupied by workers and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family | 54 | — | 46 14 0 | 14 4 0 |
| | Disobedience: continuing offences | 10 | — | 11 7 6 | 2 15 0 |
| Public Health (Ireland) Acts 1878 to 1946 | Failed to abate public health nuisances | 2,087 | 269 | 348 5 0 | 129 0 0 |
| | Disobedience of Magistrates' Orders to abate public health nuisances | 39 | — | 215 5 0 | 10 3 6 |
| | Waterclosets not provided with sufficient water for flushing purposes | 110 | — | 28 0 0 | 3 6 0 |
| | Waterclosets not provided with sufficient water for flushing purposes; continuing offences | 2 | — | 9 0 0 | 0 11 0 |
| | Refused to obey an Order of a Resident Magistrate to admit a Public Health Inspector to premises for the purpose of inspection | 5 | — | 22 0 0 | 1 7 6 |
| | Failed to provide sufficient sanitary accommodation | 1 | — | 3 0 0 | 0 5 6 |

**TABLE B** 62 (*continued*)

| Proceedings | Offences | Summonses | Orders | Fines | | | Costs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1927 to 1958 | Sold food containing prohibited preservatives | 19 | | 88 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 3 |
| | Sold food containing preservatives in excess of amount allowed | 4 | | 23 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| | Sold food containing preservatives and failed to label such food | 2 | — | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 9 |
| Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1948 | Food prepared or stored in a room communicating directly with a sanitary convenience | 1 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| | Food prepared or stored in a room where there was an outlet for ventilation of a drain | 2 | — | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| | Failed to keep in a proper state of repair the floor in a room where food was prepared for sale | 1 | — | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| | Failed to finish with a hard, smooth and durable material the walls of a room where food was prepared for sale | 1 | — | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| | Failed to secure and maintain suitable and sufficient means of ventilation in a room where food was stored and sold | 1 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| | Failed to provide adequate washing facilities for use of persons employed in the preparation of food for sale | 6 | — | 5 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| | Failed to observe due cleanliness of rooms where food was deposited for sale | 4 | — | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| | Failed to secure the cleanliness of vehicle used in conveyance of food for sale | 1 | — | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| | Failed to secure cleanliness of apparatus, utensils, etc., used in the preparation of food for sale | 3 | — | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| | Failed to observe due cleanliness by person employed on a vehicle | 1 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Failed to take all reasonable precautions to prevent contamination of food in preparation for sale | 2 | — | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| | Failed to take all reasonable precautions to protect food deposited for sale against contamination by animals or dirt | 3 | — | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Hairdressers' Act (N.I.) 1939 | Using unregistered premises | 1 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958 | Sold or exposed for sale food unfit for human consumption which was seized and destroyed by Order of Resident Magistrate | 19 | — | 66 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| | Adulteration of food-stuffs | 5 | — | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 2 |
| | Gave in writing a false warranty in respect of food sold which food was condemned by a Resident Magistrate as being unfit for human consumption | 1 | — | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Food Standards (Butter and Margarine) Regulations (N.I.) 1960 | Food sold as butter which was certified by Public Analyst to be margarine | 2 | — | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 2 |

**TABLE B** 62 (*continued*)

| Proceedings | Offences | Summonses | Orders | Fines | Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Food Standards (Preserves) Regulations (N.I.) 1960 | Food sold under such a description as to lead purchaser to believe he was purchasing jam which complied with prescribed standard | 1 | — | 3 0 0 | 1 6 6 |
| Ice-cream (Composition, Labelling, Heat Treatment, etc.,) Regulations (N.I.) 1961 | Sold ice-cream which was certified by the Public Analyst to be deficient in fat | 4 | — | 21 0 0 | 5 5 0 |
| Shops Act (N.I.) 1946 | Contravention of Section 22 | 3 | — | 4 10 0 | 0 16 6 |
| Slaughter Houses Act (N.I.) 1953 | Used unlicenced premises for slaughter of animals | 1 | — | 3 0 0 | 0 5 6 |
| Slaughter of Animals Act (N.I.) 1933 and Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act (N.I.) 1956 | Slaughtered animals otherwise than with an approved instrument | 1 | — | 10 0 0 | 0 5 6 |

It will be seen from the body of the report on matters of environmental health that there has been little diminution in the amount and variety of work undertaken and I take this opportunity to thank the Medical Officer of Health for his help and advice, also the public health inspection staff and the sanitary clerical staff for the loyal and conscientious assistance they have given me during the year under review.

Finally I would like to acknowledge with thanks the assistance which I personally and the other members of the staff received from the Chief Officers and staffs of other Departments of the Corporation and the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners.

JOSEPH WALKER,
*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## RAINFALL IN INCHES

**TABLE B 62**

| Month | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 3.05 | 3.05 | 4.19 | 4.85 | 4.78 | 2.52 | 3.75 | 4.40 |
| February | 4.57 | 3.87 | 1.31 | 2.52 | 6.49 | 1.40 | 2.53 | 4.03 |
| March | 4.96 | 1.27 | 1.77 | 3.78 | 2.19 | 2.89 | 2.55 | 1.40 |
| April | 0.75 | 3.03 | 1.50 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 2.72 | 2.93 | 4.46 |
| May | 4.03 | 3.15 | 1.85 | 2.95 | 3.88 | 1.94 | 2.19 | 3.90 |
| June | 3.05 | 5.26 | 3.27 | 1.20 | 7.83 | 2.64 | 2.55 | 2.04 |
| July | 4.17 | 1.64 | 3.77 | 4.39 | 4.79 | 4.36 | 5.31 | 1.88 |
| August | 2.87 | 1.18 | 6.69 | 3.93 | 4.66 | 0.87 | 7.28 | 3.12 |
| September | 5.15 | 4.79 | 4.19 | 5.93 | 5.46 | 1.53 | 2.83 | 4.34 |
| October | 7.08 | 2.83 | 3.15 | 4.55 | 2.09 | 3.28 | 5.38 | 4.28 |
| November | 7.27 | 3.31 | 2.12 | 2.10 | 2.35 | 3.43 | 5.04 | 2.76 |
| December | 6.66 | 6.69 | 6.10 | 5.53 | 6.13 | 6.07 | 2.36 | 3.53 |
| | 53.61 | 40.07 | 39.91 | 43.77 | 52.72 | 33.65 | 44.70 | 40.14 |

Data supplied by the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners. Readings taken at Oldpark Station. Gauge at 200 feet O.D.

# REPORT OF THE CITY VETERINARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1961

Report of the work at the Belfast Municipal Abattoir in connection with Ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations of animals slaughtered for human food.

**TABLE C 1**

**Number and description of animals slaughtered each month**

| | Cows | Heifers | Bulls | Bullocks | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Goats | Pigs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 193 | 264 | 4 | 5,206 | 7 | 17,471 | 15 | 682 |
| February | 240 | 192 | 5 | 4,013 | 54 | 10,650 | 28 | 653 |
| March | 193 | 178 | 9 | 4,663 | 78 | 12,186 | 32 | 657 |
| April | 109 | 160 | 9 | 3,726 | 54 | 11,292 | 12 | 279 |
| May | 123 | 253 | 2 | 4,470 | 22 | 15,761 | 49 | 285 |
| June | 142 | 154 | 2 | 4,127 | 32 | 17,163 | 32 | 395 |
| July | 124 | 152 | 1 | 4,172 | 28 | 17,441 | 8 | 354 |
| August | 80 | 160 | 2 | 4,719 | 36 | 19,509 | 4 | 265 |
| September | 66 | 183 | 1 | 4,819 | 64 | 23,347 | 17 | 156 |
| October | 109 | 197 | 1 | 5,616 | 86 | 21,078 | 39 | 277 |
| November | 106 | 184 | 8 | 5,872 | 57 | 21,204 | 33 | 386 |
| December | 145 | 432 | 9 | 4,360 | 36 | 17,836 | 24 | 337 |
| | 1,630 | 2,509 | 53 | 55,763 | 554 | 204,938 | 293 | 4,726 |

Total of Animals Slaughtered—270,466

Compared with 1960, cattle show a decrease of 2,718; calves a decrease of 181; sheep and lambs an increase of 8,751; goats a decrease of 195; and pigs a decrease of 2,707.

**TABLE C 2**

**Carcases condemned from all causes in 1961, compared with 1960**

| Description | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|
| Cows | 22 | 43 |
| Heifers | 7 | 21 |
| Bulls | — | 3 |
| Bullocks | 26 | 30 |
| Calves | 41 | 27 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 455 | 577 |
| Goats | 4 | 20 |
| Pigs | 139 | 149 |
| | 694 | 870 |

## Diseased conditions which involved seizure and total destruction of carcases in 1961

**TABLE C 3**

| | Cows | Heifers | Bullocks | Calves | Sheep | Goats | Pigs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscesses | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 19 | 27 |
| Anaemia | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Cysticercus Bovis | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Dropsical | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | — | 8 |
| Decomposed | — | — | — | 1 | 21 | — | 2 | 24 |
| Enteritis | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 5 |
| Fevered | 5 | — | 2 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 15 | 61 |
| Fibrosis | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Gangrene | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 4 |
| Injured | 3 | — | — | — | 14 | — | 1 | 18 |
| Immature | — | — | — | 18 | — | — | — | 18 |
| Jaundice | — | — | — | — | 3 | | 3 | 6 |
| Joint Ill | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 7 |
| Leukaemia | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| Necrosis | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Neoplasms | 2 | — | 2 | — | 7 | — | — | 11 |
| Navel Ill | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Oedema | 1 | — | — | 3 | 269 | 1 | 4 | 278 |
| Pigmentation | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Pyaemia | 2 | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | 37 | 44 |
| Redwater | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Septicaemia | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 21 | — | 21 | 49 |
| Septic Arthritis | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Septic Mastitis | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 4 |
| Septic Metritis | 3 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 3 | 11 |
| Septic Pericarditis | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 4 |
| Septic Peritonitis | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | — | 4 | 16 |
| Septic Pleurisy | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 2 | 8 |
| Septic Pneumonia | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 11 | 43 |
| Swine Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Toxaemia | 1 | — | 2 | — | 9 | — | 3 | 15 |
| Tuberculosis | — | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | 2 | 11 |
| Uraemia | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 22 | 7 | 26 | 41 | 455 | 4 | 139 | 694 |

In addition to the above there were 4 tons 2 cwts. 1 qr. 13 lbs. Injured Beef; 2 tons 5 cwts. 3 qrs. 8 lbs other causes (tuberculosis, etc.); 6 tons 15 cwts. 1 qr. mutton; 1 qr. 14 lbs. Veal; 15 lbs. goat; and 4 tons 18 cwts. 1 qr. 6 lbs Pork seized as being unsound and unfit for human food.

## Diseased organs seized and destroyed in 1961 compared with 1960

**TABLE C 4**

| | 1961 | 1960 | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Beef:** | | | | |
| Heads | 1,888 | 862 | 1,026 | — |
| Tongues | 1,933 | 875 | 1,058 | — |
| Hearts | 642 | 223 | 419 | — |
| Lungs | 4,592 | 739 | 3,853 | — |
| Livers | 21,773 | 21,990 | — | 217 |
| Stomachs | 92 | 260 | — | 168 |
| Udders | 65 | 100 | — | 35 |
| Mesenteries | 26 | 179 | — | 153 |
| Omentum | 108 | 86 | 22 | — |
| Diaphragms | 32 | 78 | — | 46 |
| Kidneys | 167 | 173 | — | 6 |
| **Mutton:** | | | | |
| Lungs | 809 | 884 | — | 75 |
| Livers | 16,385 | 17,690 | — | 1,305 |
| Kidneys | 142 | 178 | — | 36 |
| **Pork:** | | | | |
| Heads | 88 | 141 | — | 53 |
| Hearts | 45 | 50 | — | 5 |
| Lungs | 406 | 444 | — | 38 |
| Livers | 381 | 371 | 10 | — |
| Kidneys | 59 | 113 | — | 54 |

The above does not include the viscera of animals totally destroyed.

Percentage incidence of generalised tuberculosis in animals slaughtered in 1961 compared with 1960

**TABLE C 5**

| | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|
| Cows | — | 0.16 |
| Other Cattle | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| Cattle (all classes) | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| Calves | — | — |
| Pigs | 0.04 | 0.15 |

(This does not include cattle slaughtered under the Attestation Scheme)

**TABLE C 6**

| | Amount of beef, mutton, pork, etc., presented for examination |
|---|---|
| Beef | 877 sides, 1,341 quarters, 690 cuts, 4 cwts. examined; 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. seized and destroyed. |
| Mutton | 2,495 carcases, 50 cuts, 5 lbs. examined; 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. seized and destroyed. |
| Pork | 416 carcases, 3 cuts examined; 57 carcases, 13 cwts. 1 qr. 8½ lbs. seized and destroyed. |
| Veal | 6 carcases examined. |
| Fowl | 9 examined; 7 seized and destroyed. |
| Tinned Meat | 292 examined; 245 and 1 qr. seized and destroyed. |
| Fish | 15 cwts. 1 qr. 7 lbs. cod, plaice, etc., seized and destroyed. |

## Fascioliasis or Liver Fluke

Liver Fluke continues to be an important menace in cattle and sheep, the average incidence for Northern Ireland in 1961 being 63.6% in cattle and 9.7% in sheep (25.2% in adult sheep and 5.4% in Lambs).

Altogether in the Province 352 tons of cattle and sheep liver were condemned during the year because of this parasite. At a conservative price of 3/- per lb. this represents an economic loss of approximately £118,000.

## Cysticercus Bovis

During the year cysticercus bovis infection was detected in 3.48% of all bovines slaughtered at the abattoir. Compared with the previous year 1960 this shows an alarming increase of 2.39%.

During the year there were five instances in which the disease existed in a generalised form (Table C3) the parasite being widely distributed throughout the carcase musculature.

This parasite is of great importance from a meat inspection aspect as it is communicable to man if the meat is eaten in a raw or improperly cooked state, giving rise to the tape worm (Taenia Saginata). The position of Belfast may be compared with 18 other abattoirs in the following table.

TABLE C 7

## Cysticercus Bovis (Northern Ireland), 1961

| Abattoir | Total Kill | Affected with C. Bovis | Percentage Incidence |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newry | 2,972 | 189 | 6.36 |
| Enniskillen | 3,243 | 162 | 5.00 |
| Downpatrick | 2,823 | 112 | 3.97 |
| Belfast | 60,509 | 2,105 | 3.48 |
| Omagh | 225 | 7 | 3.1 |
| Lisburn 5/1 | 468 | 5 | 1.07 |
| Banbridge | 2,057 | 22 | 1.07 |
| Larne | 2,825 | 30 | 1.06 |
| Lurgan | 9,828 | 71 | 0.72 |
| Strabane | 1,816 | 12 | 0.66 |
| Dungannon | 4,709 | 30 | 0.64 |
| Coleraine | 4,176 | 26 | 0.62 |
| Londonderry | 5,775 | 32 | 0.55 |
| Ballymena | 7,703 | 37 | 0.48 |
| Lisburn 5/2 | 1,774 | 8 | 0.45 |
| Ballymena Export | 7,113 | 30 | 0.42 |
| Newtownards | 3,596 | 9 | 0.25 |
| Bangor | 2,690 | 4 | 0.15 |
| Ballymoney | 1,641 | 2 | 0.12 |
| Totals | 125,943 | 2,893 | 2.30 |

TABLE C 8

## Percentage Incidence in different classes of Cattle

| | Total Killed | Affected with C. Bovis | Percentage Incidence |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heifers | 12,256 | 442 | 3.61 |
| Bullocks | 106,985 | 2,389 | 2.23 |
| Bulls | 581 | 8 | 1.38 |
| Cows | 5,159 | 54 | 1.05 |
| Calves | 962 | — | — |
| Totals | 125,943 | 2,893 | 2.30 |

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all my staff for their support and the efficient way they have carried out their duties.

J. F. GRACEY, Ph.D., B.Agr., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

# REPORT OF SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1961

## Notification of Births Act

The total number of births notified as occurring in the area during the year was 11,788. Of these 6,034 were males, 5,754 were females, 292 were still births.

**TABLE D 1**

| Births occurring in | |
|---|---|
| Hospitals | 8,625 |
| Private nursing homes | 298 |
| Other Institutions | 86 |
| Home | 2,322 |
| Home (Hosp. district cases) | 457 |
| Total | 11,788 |

## Infant Mortality

During the year, 287 children died under the age of 12 months giving an infant mortality rate of 33. The rate for the previous year was 28.

## Neonatal and Perinatal Mortality

Deaths occurring during the first month of life numbered 199 giving a neonatal mortality rate for the year of 23. The rate for the previous year was 20. The perinatal rate, i.e. stillbirths and deaths during the first week per 1,000 total births (live and still), was 44 against 42 for the previous year.

## Maternal Mortality

The number of women who died from pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state during the year was 5 giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.56 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 0.34. Table D13 shows the Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live births analysed according to the cause of death.

## Health Visiting

52 Health Visitors were employed at the end of the year. While the routine visitation and supervision of the health of infants and young children forms the main part of the work the after-care of ex-hospital patients and the follow-up of special cases also occupies an increasing portion of the Health Visitors' time. During the year six Health Visitors were allocated the after-care of mental cases as part of their duties, and work with the Psychiatric Social Workers attached to the Mental Hospital.

Regular liaison visits are made once or twice weekly to hospitals by certain members of the staff, the information exchanged being most helpful. Some also attend the Child Guidance Clinic at the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children.

The Health Visitors assist the Welfare Department in the administration of the Home Help Scheme as far as expectant mothers and mothers of young children are concerned, and a close liaison is maintained with that Department in many aspects of child care.

They had the opportunity of attending refresher courses during the year, and certain members of the staff also continued to give lectures in connection with training courses for students. During the year a number of the Health Visitors working in the tuberculosis field were transferred to general duties, a close liaison is still maintained with the Consultant medical staff attached to the Central Chest Clinic.

Visits paid during the year were as follows:—

(1) To expectant mothers: First visits, 1,313; Re-visits, 1,932; Total 3,245.

(2) To children under one year of age: First visits, 8,776; Re-visits, 45,214; Total 53,990.

(3) To children between 1 and 5 years: 71,274.

(4) To Tuberculosis cases, 18,984.

(5) To Tuberculosis cases, special survey: 685.

### Ante-Natal Clinics

As the great majority of expectant mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics make arrangements through the clinics for their confinement in hospital the Clinic Medical Officer maintains close contact with the hospitals. At the Royal Maternity Hospital she also assists at one of the Ante-Natal sessions, and is a member of the Honorary Medical Staff.

Specimens of blood are taken for Group, Rh factor, Wasserman, etc., and arrangements are in operation whereby private medical practitioners can refer their cases to the clinics for these tests. Some medical practitioners also refer abnormal cases for a second opinion.

Instruction in Analgesia and in relaxation has been continued in combination with a special series of Mothercraft talks. These are open to all ante-natal cases irrespective of whether they are attending for ante-natal supervision or not.

### Clinics and Attendances

**TABLE D 2**

| | 1st Visit | Re-Visits |
|---|---|---|
| Mount Street, morning | 69 | 540 |
| do. afternoon | 107 | 755 |
| Susan Street, Church Hall | 78 | 625 |
| Mountcollyer Street | 56 | 483 |
| Spier's Place, Shankill Road | 84 | 649 |
| Ariel Street | 79 | 560 |
| Cupar Street | 168 | 824 |
| | 641 | 4,436 |

2,322 Blood Tests were carried out during the year.

### Child Health Centres

The new Clinic at Cupar Street was opened during the year by the Rt. Hon. the Viscountess Brookeborough, D.B.E., and the sessions previously held at Bread Street Hall were transferred to the new building.

A weekly session was also opened in Knock Methodist Church Hall. The premises at Mersey Street ceased to be available during the year, and the session held there was transferred to Susan Street. The number of sessions provided at the end of the year was 37 per week—14 in buildings owned by the Health Authority and 23 in others rented on a sessional basis.

As there is still no alternative accommodation available in some areas a number of sessions continue to be held in very unsuitable premises.

The Educational aspect of the work was kept well to the fore and special stress was again placed on the prevention of accidents.

The members of the Voluntary Workers' Association continued their help in the weighing of the babies and arranging social functions for the mothers, and our thanks are again due to them for this valuable assistance in our work.

## Centres and Attendances

TABLE D 3

| | | Under 1 year | Over 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Highfield | (Monday) | 1,890 | 488 |
| York Street | ,, | 2,497 | 929 |
| Ariel Street | ,, | 2,424 | 864 |
| Bloomfield | ,, | 5,052 | 1,888 |
| Cupar Street | ,, | 2,883 | 1,295 |
| Donegall Road | ,, | 2,702 | 1,039 |
| Knock (opened 1st Oct., 1961) | ,, | 237 | 89 |
| Glenard | (Tuesday) | 2,905 | 1,071 |
| Havelock Place | ,, | 3,217 | 924 |
| Donegall Road | ,, | 2,327 | 759 |
| Cupar Street | ,, | 1,831 | 572 |
| Mount Street | ,, | 2,790 | 852 |
| Ariel Street | ,, | 3,204 | 936 |
| Avoca Street | (Wednesday) | 1,405 | 428 |
| Cupar Street | ,, | 2,310 | 990 |
| Ligoniel | ,, | 1,908 | 560 |
| Seaview | ,, | 3,702 | 1,191 |
| Windsor | ,, | 2,687 | 891 |
| Mount Street | ,, | 3,374 | 1,187 |
| Palmerston Road | ,, | 1,769 | 617 |
| Susan Street | ,, | 3,026 | 1,109 |
| Avoca Street | (Thursday) | 3,475 | 1,052 |
| Kimberley Street | ,, | 3,770 | 1,274 |
| Greencastle | ,, | 2,432 | 1,102 |
| Mountcollyer | ,, | 2,456 | 654 |
| Spier's Place | ,, | 3,043 | 549 |
| Stranmillis | ,, | 2,765 | 919 |
| Susan Street | ,, | 3,041 | 1,297 |
| Mount Street | ,, | 3,728 | 1,253 |
| Malone | (Friday) | 1,104 | 1,011 |
| Ariel Street | ,, | 2,976 | 586 |
| Cupar Street | ,, | 2,538 | 1,169 |
| Joanmount | ,, | 2,683 | 1,125 |
| Spier's Place | ,, | 2,311 | 411 |
| Strandtown | ,, | 4,697 | 1,330 |
| Mount Street | ,, | 2,210 | 472 |
| Ballymurphy | ,, | 1,639 | 523 |
| Total Attendances | | 99,028 | 33,406 |

## Mother and Baby Homes

(Ante and Post-Natal Hostels)

TABLE D 4

| Name and address of Home or Hostel | NUMBER OF BEDS | | | | | | Average length of stay | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ante-natal | Post-natal | Labour | Isolation | Maternity (excluding labour and isolation) | Cots | Ante-natal | Post-natal |
| (a) Hopedene | 3 | 11 | — | — | — | 11 | 4-6 weeks | 6-8 weeks |
| (b) Thorndale | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 16 | 8-9 weeks | 12 weeks |

The total number of City cases admitted during the year was 23.

These hostels are in receipt of a grant from the Health Committee.

## Residential Nurseries

**TABLE D 5**

| Name and address of Nursery | Whether long stay or short stay | Number of beds provided at the end of year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Aged 0-9 mthls. | 10 mth.-2 years | Aged 2-5 | Girls over 5 | Boys over 5 |
| Glendhu Hostel<br>Holywood Road<br>(A voluntary Hostel in receipt of a grant from the Health Committee). | Short Stay | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 |

55 children resident in Belfast were admitted to the Hostel during the year.

## Communicable Diseases

**TABLE D 6**

| | (1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum | | (2) Pemphigus Neonatorum | | (3) Puerperal fever | | (4) Puerperal pyrexia | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dom. confinements | Instit. confinements | Dom. confinements | Instit. confinements | Dom. confinements | Instit. confinements | Dom. confinements | Instit. confinements |
| Number of cases notified during year | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 20 |
| Number of cases visited by officers of the Local Authority | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 15 |
| Number of cases—Home Nursing provided | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Number of cases removed to hospitals | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |

## Midwives

**TABLE D 7**

| | Domiciliary midwives | No. in inst. other than Hospitals | Midwives in hospitals | Midwives in nursing homes | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority | 47 | 19 | 166 | 8 | 240 |

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22 of the Midwives (Ireland) Act, 1918, by a midwife:—

Nil

## Domiciliary Midwives

22 midwives were employed on a salaried and 18 on a fee-per-case basis. Progress continues to be slow in recruiting sufficient midwives to enable the service to be placed entirely on a whole-time salaried basis. Two hostels are now in operation, one in Springfield Road and the other in Templemore Avenue. Both Hostels provide for a number of resident pupil midwives.

A new hostel for the training of pupil midwives was opened at the Belfast City Hospital by the South Belfast Hospital Management Committee. The Health Committee will make a contribution towards the running costs.

Allowances to cover uniform, laundry and travelling are granted, the uniform being that laid down by the Joint Nursing and Midwives Council. Equipment is issued on loan, and all drugs, dressings, etc., in use are supplied to the midwives.

Special cots, etc., for the care of premature babies are available. The trend however is for these babies to be admitted to the special nurseries attached to the two large maternity hospitals in the City.

Refresher courses are arranged from time to time.

The midwives attended a total of 2,057 domiciliary cases during the year.

Number of midwives suspended from practice during the year in order to prevent the spread of infection—1.

## Maternity Medical Services

General Medical Practitioners agreeing to provide maternity medical services in domiciliary cases are enrolled on a panel maintained in the department and are paid on a fee-per-case basis. Both the doctor and the midwife are paid by the Health Committee.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the scheme by Medical Practitioners during the year:—

**TABLE D 8**

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of domiciliary confinements at which General Practitioner attended | 3,433 |
| Number of women confined at home who were examined ante-natally | 3,369 |
| Total number of ante-natal examinations made of women confined at home | 26,590 |
| Number of women referred to institutions for confinement who were examined ante-natally | 542 |
| Total number of ante-natal examinations made of women confined in institutions | 4,678 |
| Total number of final pelvic examinations made of women confined at home | 2,899 |
| Total number of final pelvic examinations made of women confined in institutions | 411 |
| Number of cases of abortion attended | 680 |
| Number of anaesthetics given by second practitioner | 65 |

**TABLE D 9**

## Registration of Nursing Homes

| | Number of Homes | Number of beds provided for:— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maternity | Dual purposes | Total |
| Homes first registered during the year | — | — | — | — |
| Homes on the register at the end of the year | 9 | 49 | 39 | 88 |

Action during 1961 :

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of applications for registration refused . . . . . . | — |
| Number of exemptions granted . . . . . . . . | — |
| Number of exemptions withdrawn . . . . . . . . | — |
| Number of registrations cancelled . . . . . . . . | — |
| Number of appeals by aggrieved persons to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction . . . . . . . . . . . . | — |
| Number of cases in which fines were imposed . . . . . . | — |
| Number of inspections . . . . . . . . . . | 85 |
| Number of registered homes not inspected . . . . . . | — |

The inspections during the year were made by the Clinic Medical Officer, the Superintendent Nursing Officer, and the Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officers.

Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 births of Infants under one year associated with prematurity and, in the post-natal period, associated with diarrhoea and enteritis, pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, and bronchitis

**TABLE D 10**

| | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | | 1955 | | 1956 | | 1957 | | 1958 | | 1959 | | 1960 | | 1961 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deaths | Rate | Deaths | Rate | Deaths | Rate | Deaths | Rate | Deaths | Rate | Deaths | Rate | Deaths | Rate | Deaths | Rate | Deaths | Rate | Deaths | Rate |
| Prematurity | 108 | 12.69 | 84 | 9.85 | 74 | 8.91 | 78 | 9.62 | 53 | 6.45 | 91 | 10.8 | 85 | 10.3 | 90 | 10.8 | 73 | 8.36 | 97 | 11.0 |
| Diarrhoea and enteritis | 57 | 6.70 | 65 | 7.62 | 24 | 2.89 | 29 | 3.58 | 8 | 0.97 | 10 | 1.2 | 13 | 1.6 | 12 | 1.4 | 7 | 0.8 | 12 | 1.36 |
| Pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis | 40 | 4.70 | 56 | 6.57 | 49 | 5.90 | 35 | 4.32 | 28 | 3.41 | 26 | 3.1 | 45 | 5.4 | 34 | 4.1 | 21 | 2.41 | 34 | 3.86 |

## Infant Mortality and Rates per 1,000 births by causes and sex

TABLE D 11

| CAUSES OF DEATH | Under 1 month | | | | 1-11 months | | | Total under 1 year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Total | Rate | Males | Females | Total | No. | Rate |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis, other forms | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet fever and Streptococcal sore throat | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Typhoid | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.11 |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other infectious and parasitic diseases | — | 1 | 1 | 0.11 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.23 |
| Malignant neo-plasms including neo-plasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, Hodgkin's disease and leukaemia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Benign and unspecified neo-plasms | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis | — | 1 | 1 | 0.11 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 0.23 |
| Other diseases of heart | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 0.11 |
| Influenza | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.11 |
| Pneumonia | — | — | — | — | 17 | 17 | 34 | 34 | 3.86 |
| Bronchitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the new born | — | — | — | — | 7 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 1.36 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0.23 |
| Congenital malformations | 13 | 24 | 37 | 4.20 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 59 | 6.70 |
| Birth injury, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) with prematurity | 17 | 10 | 27 | 3.07 | — | — | — | 27 | 3.07 |
| (b) without prematurity | 26 | 13 | 39 | 4.43 | 1 | — | 1 | 40 | 4.54 |
| Infections of new born | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) with prematurity | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.45 | — | — | — | 4 | 0.45 |
| (b) without prematurity | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1.02 | — | — | — | 9 | 1.02 |
| Other diseases peculiar to early infancy | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) with prematurity | 40 | 26 | 66 | 7.49 | — | — | — | 66 | 7.49 |
| (b) without prematurity | 7 | 6 | 13 | 1.48 | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | 1.58 |
| All other causes | 1 | — | 1 | 0.11 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 1.36 |
| Accidents | 1 | — | 1 | 0.11 | — | — | — | 1 | 0.11 |
| Unknown causes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Homicide and operations of war | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## Infant Mortality (By Age Groups)

TABLE D 12

| Sex | Under 1 day | 1-6 days | 1-3 weeks | 1 month | 2 months | 3-5 months | 6-11 months | Total | Deaths of Illegitimate children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 54 | 36 | 25 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 162 | 7 |
| Females | 53 | 20 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 125 | 4 |
| Total | 107 | 56 | 36 | 14 | 12 | 31 | 31 | 287 | 11 |

TABLE D 13

## Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births according to cause of death

| Cause of Death | No. of Deaths | Rate per 1,000 live births |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Circulatory failure due to haemorrhage due to adherent placenta praevia (Removed at Caesarian Section) | 1 | 0.11 |
| 2. (i) Shock due to haemorrhage from uterine hydatiform mole<br>(ii) Rupture of uterus | 1 | 0.11 |
| 3. Liver necrosis due to prolonged vomiting due to pregnancy | 1 | 0.11 |
| 4. (i) Surgical shock due to Caesarian Section and hysterectony due to placenta praevia and placenta accreta<br>(ii) Weak lower uterine segment due to three previous Casearian Sections | 1 | 0.11 |
| 5. Septicamia | 1 | 0.11 |

TABLE D 14

## Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality Rates, 1885—1961

| Year | Rate per 1,000 births | | Year | Rate per 1,000 births | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Infant | Neo-Natal | | Infant | Neo-Natal |
| 1885 | 170 | — | 1950 | 49 | 25 |
| 1890 | 162 | — | 1951 | 44 | 24 |
| 1895 | 169 | — | 1952 | 47 | 25 |
| 1900 | 152 | — | 1953 | 45 | 21 |
| 1905 | 136 | — | 1954 | 39 | 24 |
| 1910 | 143 | — | 1955 | 37 | 21 |
| 1915 | 137 | — | 1956 | 29 | 18 |
| 1920 | 132 | — | 1957 | 32 | 22 |
| 1925 | 104 | — | 1958 | 30 | 19 |
| 1930 | 78 | — | 1959 | 33 | 22 |
| 1935 | 112 | — | 1960 | 28 | 20 |
| 1940 | 122 | 40 | 1961 | 33 | 23 |
| 1945 | 84 | 40 | | | |

— indicates information not available

## Home Nursing Service

The Home Nursing Staff consists of 1 Superintendent, 1 First Assistant Superintendent, 1 Second Assistant Superintendent and 47 Queen's Nurses.

There were 12 nurses in training during the year. 9 were Departmental candidates and 4 were County candidates. The training remains at a high standard and several of the candidates obtained credits in various subjects at the examination.

The Superintendent attended a Training Conference arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in October.

The total number of visits paid during the year was 205,105 compared with 210,545 in 1960.

Sick room requisites such as Dunlopillo mattresses, air cushions, bed-rests, rubber sheeting, bed-pans, etc., are sent out to patients on loan when required through the Medical Comforts depot.

## Home Nursing Service
## Statistics of Work Done, 1960

**TABLE D 15**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A.** | Number of Cases:— | | |
| (i) | Brought forward from 1960 | | 1,460 |
| (ii) | New cases taken on during 1961 | | 4,133 |
| | Analysis of new cases:— | | |
| | Tuberculosis | 116 | |
| | Cancer | 258 | |
| | Diabetes | 59 | |
| | Gynaecological | 16 | |
| | Pneumonia | 54 | |
| | Surgical | 679 | |
| | General medical | 2,951 | |
| (iii) | Removed during 1961 | | 4,111 |
| | Cause of removal:— | | |
| | Convalescent | 2,165 | |
| | Died | 569 | |
| | To hospital | 857 | |
| | Other causes | 520 | |
| | Remaining on books at end of 1961 | | 1,482 |
| **B.** | Analysis of visits made to all cases in 1961:— | | |
| | Tuberculosis | 8,642 | |
| | Cancer | 13,843 | |
| | Diabetes | 20,387 | |
| | Gynaecological | 1,205 | |
| | Pneumonia | 553 | |
| | Surgical | 25,708 | |
| | General medical | 134,762 | |
| | Total visits | 205,105 | |

### After-Care

The Committee's scheme for dietetic assistance was extended during the year to include domiciliary as well as ex-hospital cases. Assistance is given for a period of six weeks during which time the National Assistance Board, to whom each case is referred, arranges for its continuance from central funds if necessary. The total number of cases dealt with was 279. Women over 60 and men over 65 excluded from the scheme are the entire responsibility of the National Assistance Board.

The transfer of the function of the Northern Ireland Tuberculosis Authority extended the scheme to those persons recommended by chest physicians and one pint of milk is supplied daily. During the year 1,084 persons received milk under the scheme. Cases are reviewed periodically by the chest physician who recommends the continuation or cessation of supplies.

During the year 632 new issues of medical comforts were made and 477 persons returned loaned equipment. The number holding equipment at the end of the year was 424.

### Chiropody

A scheme for providing chiropody treatment for the aged, handicapped persons, and expectant and nursing mothers was introduced by the Health Committee. At the beginning one session was held weekly, but with the rapid growth of the work it was found necessary to increase the number of sessions, and at the end of the year 6 were being held weekly. A total of 567 persons received treatment at 1,111 attendances.

### Dental Treatment

In September in co-operation with the Chief Dental Officer dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and young children was commenced at the Cupar Street Clinic. 17 mothers were inspected and 29 treatments given. Two mothers were provided with dentures. 44 pre-school children were also inspected and 31 treatments given. A total of 19 general anaesthetics were administered.

In conclusion I would like to express to the members of the staff my sincere appreciation of the excellent manner in which they discharged their duties throughout the year.

H. A. WARNOCK, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,
*Senior Medical Officer*
*Maternity and Child Health Division.*

### Belfast Grant-Aided Schools

Table E1 shows the various types of grant-aided school within the Belfast County Borough. Under Section 42 of the Education (Amendment) Act (N.I.) 1956 the School Health Service is responsible for medical inspection and treatment of all pupils attending these schools.

The number of schools, 197, is two more than last year; one county primary school was closed and a Roman Catholic secondary and two Roman Catholic primary schools were opened in 1961. The number of special schools in the city remains at 9; a new residential school for spastics and other physical handicaps was opened at Mitchell House, Marmont, and the Ulster School for the Deaf and Blind moved outside the city.

Three voluntary secondary schools continue to conduct their own schemes of medical and dental inspection and treatment under Section 42 (6) of the Education (Amendment) Act (N.I.) 1956, making returns of their findings to this department. We are often asked to provide various items of treatment for individual pupils at these schools, but this we are obliged to refuse under the terms of Section 42 (6).

### Staff

Early in 1961 the appointment of a medical officer brought our staff of doctors to full strength.

Our health visitor staff was also kept to full strength almost throughout the year. Three nurses were seconded to the annual Health Visitors Training Course organised by the Royal College of Nursing; they were replaced by the temporary appointment of nurses wishing to gain experience of public health work with a view to taking the training course later.

The Hospitals Authority was unable to provide during the second half of 1961 the eleven speech therapy sessions per week which we have had from them for some years. However, in July we appointed two speech therapists, one full time, the other for seven sessions weekly. Counting the sessions we receive from other part-time therapists we still have three vacancies.

Our establishment of physiotherapists was raised by one during 1961, but this vacancy had not been filled by the end of the year. Two of our physiotherapists were employed in the school clinics with weekly sessions in various schools including Graymount Open Air School and the Ulster School for the Deaf and Blind. The other physiotherapists and the occupational therapists were employed in the Fleming Fulton and Malcolm Sinclair schools for the physically handicapped; these therapists were seconded from the Northern Ireland Council for Orthopaedic Development.

### School Medical Inspections

This year we continued to inspect pupils in the various age groups. Amending legislation is expected shortly to permit the conduct of school medical inspections on a different basis. The entrants examination will remain as at present, though we shall probably make it more detailed and spend longer on each child; experiments will be made with various other methods of finding defects than routine inspections at fixed ages.

### Defects discovered at Routine Medical Inspection

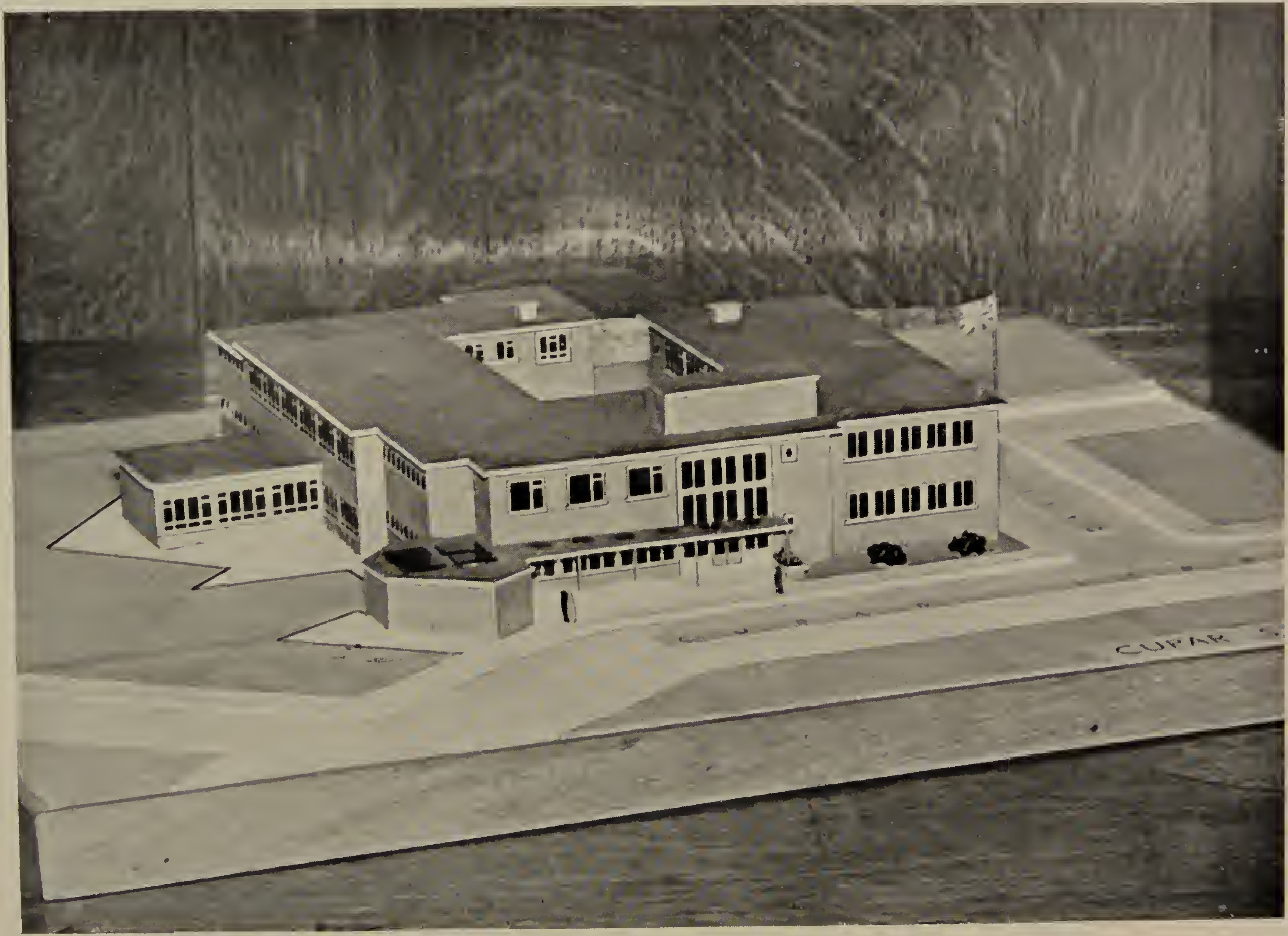
In Table E7 are summarised the defects found at routine medical inspections in 1961. For most categories of defect we find a very slight increase in the number of affected children per thousand examined compared with 1960.

A notable exception is defective vision with an incidence of 272 per thousand, which is one of the lowest figures recorded during the past five years, and is 27 per thousand fewer than in 1960. More than a quarter of our children have less than perfect visual acuity, but, as Table E8 shows, the defect in the great majority is not very serious. Nevertheless, all these children with slight defects require to be regularly supervised for early detection of more serious trouble.

The incidence of defective colour vision is shown in Table E9. The proportions of boys (5.0%) and girls (0.6%) with defective unsafe colour vision are typical of the findings elsewhere and in Belfast in previous years.

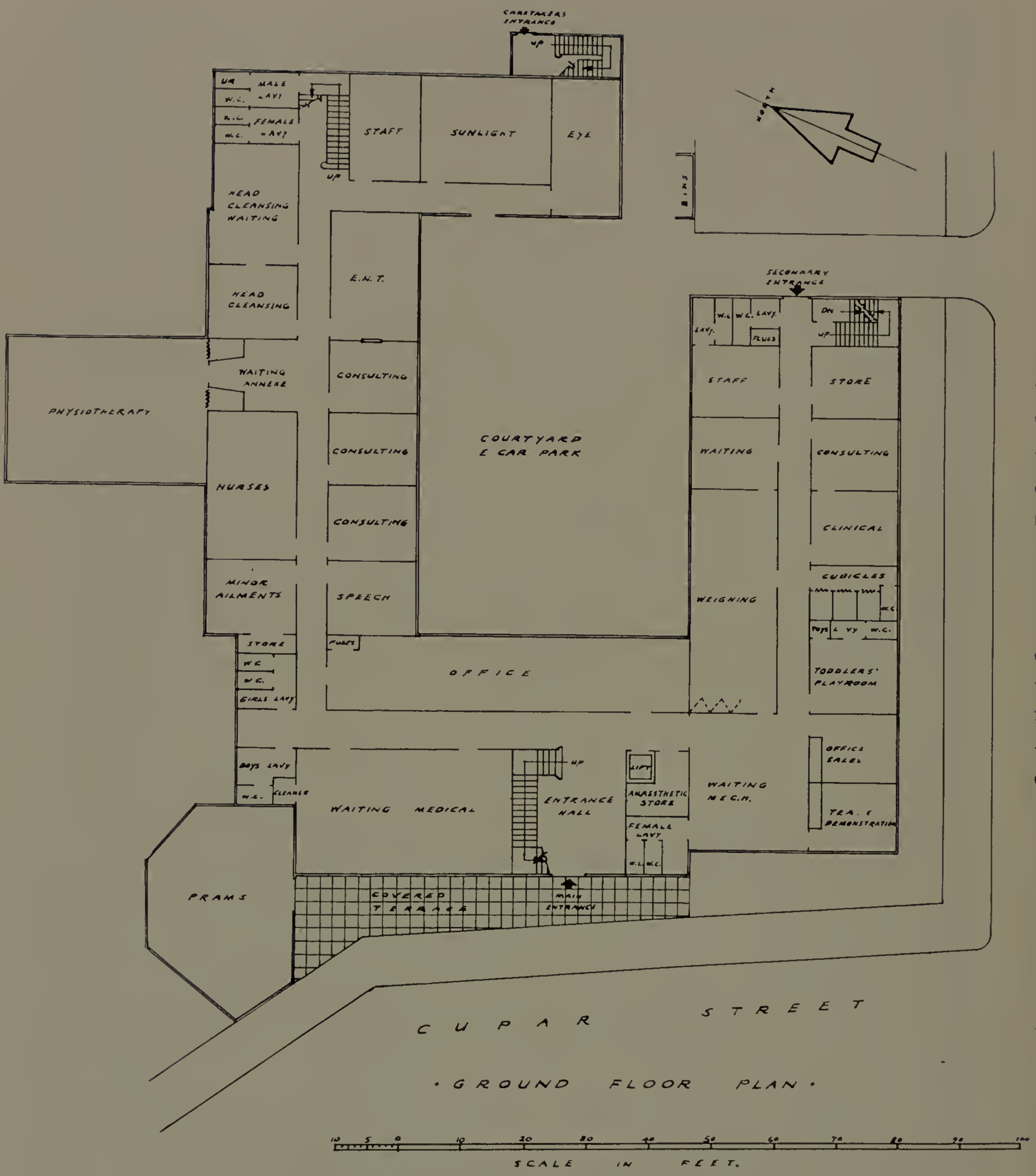
Table E11 shows the action found necessary by the examining doctor at routine medical inspections. A great variety of defects needing attention is still brought to light annually at these inspections in primary and secondary schools.

The attendance of parents at routine medical inspections is shown in Table E4.

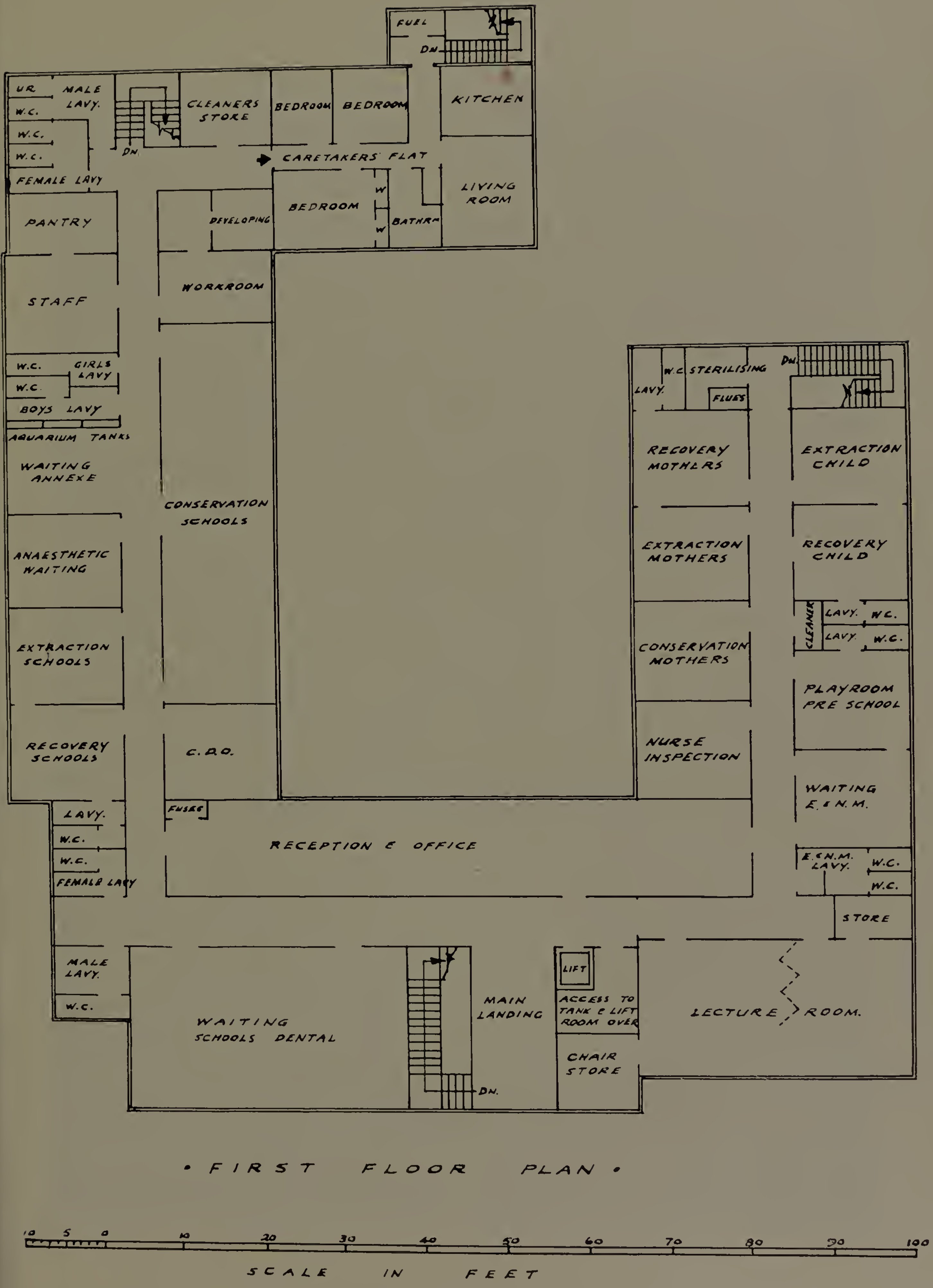


MODEL OF CUPAR STREET CLINIC

MAIN ENTRANCE HALL, CUPAR STREET CLINIC



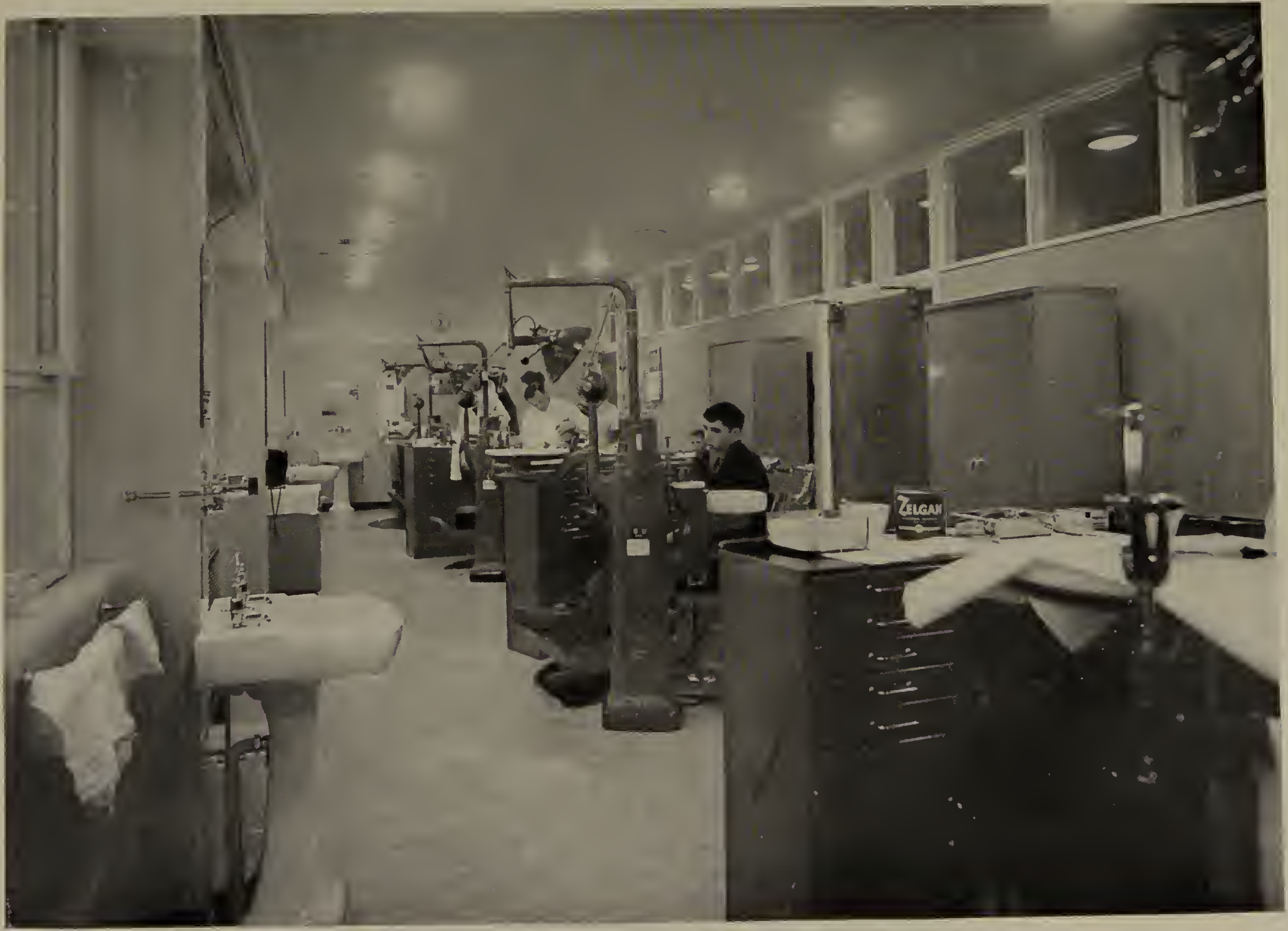
CUPAR STREET CLINIC



• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •

CUPAR STREET CLINIC

PHYSIOTHERAPY ROOM, CUPAR STREET CLINIC



DENTAL CONSERVATION SURGERY, CUPAR STREET CLINIC

## Tuberculin Tests and B.C.G. Vaccinations

The results of tuberculin tests of school children during routine medical inspections are shown in Table E10; the tests are done by the Heaf multiple-puncture method. Part (a) of the table deals only with children not previously vaccinated with B.C.G. and shows the incidence of naturally acquired positive tuberculin reactions in the child population of the city. This year's figures again show a slight fall in the incidence of positive reactions, 11.7% compared with 12.5% in 1960. Again the percentage of reactions rises with increasing age and the biggest rise occurs at about 11 years. Our aim is to vaccinate the non-reactors at about their tenth year.

In September of this year we began to retest at routine medical inspections those children who had previously had B.C.G. vaccination. The results of these retests are set out in Table E10 (b) which shows that 3.9% of vaccinated children had either failed to convert to a positive tuberculin reaction or had reverted to negative. It is encouraging, however, to find positive reactions in over 96% whose dates of vaccination ranged from one to ten years earlier.

The large number of refusals shown in Table E10 is disappointing. However, this represents apathy rather than antipathy; for we have to include in this category a considerable number who first agree to testing and vaccination but later repeatedly fail to keep appointments or are otherwise unco-operative. Indeed those successfully tested and vaccinated represent a great deal of effort on the part of our health visitors who because of parental indifference often have to pay several visits to the home and school to have the matter completed.

During 1961 our doctors vaccinated 3,946 children with B.C.G. Returns are made to us of Belfast residents of any age given B.C.G. vaccination by other authorities; these amounted to 1,730 for the year.

## History of Infectious Diseases

Table E15 shows the incidence of the commoner infectious diseases according to parents' answers to a questionnaire at routine medical inspections during 1961. The table records the percentage of children of various age groups who are said to have had these infections. Replies are received from nearly all parents and the numbers of children on whom this table is based are slightly less than those quoted in Table E2, or about 17,500 in all. Except in the case of rheumatic fever the percentage who have had each disease rises with increasing age and consequent longer exposure to the risk of infection.

## Handicapped Pupils

Table E16 shows the numbers of educational handicaps affecting Belfast boys and girls. The various cateogries of handicap are defined in the handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations (N.I.) 1957, and Section 30 of the Education (Amendment) Act (N.I.), 1956 directs that all handicapped children shall be found and given special educational treatment suited to their needs. At the end of 1961 we had 3,588 children with 4,239 handicaps distributed amongst them as set out in Tables E17, E18 and E19. The education of children handicapped in more than one way is most difficult; the problem resolves itself into deciding which is the major handicap and placing the child accordingly. It seems that for the foreseeable future all our special schools must be resigned to accepting a quota of multiply handicapped pupils and making individual extra provisions for them.

In 1960 the first special class as distinct from special school, for partially deaf pupils was opened at Harding Memorial Primary School, with six pupils in attendance. This unit has proved most successful and was increased to ten pupils aged 5 to 11 years in January, 1961; ten is the maximum number of partially deaf children permittted in a single class by the regulations.

In September, 1961 the second of these special classes was started at Fane Street Senior School; this has ten pupils aged between 11 and 16 years including three who were transferred from the Harding class on reaching eleven years. Like the junior unit this senior group of handicapped children occupies a classroom in which there are ten desks arranged in a semi-circle so that each child may have a clear view of the blackboard, of apparatus on the teacher's desk and particularly of the teacher's face in a good light. The room has acoustically treated walls, floor, ceiling and door; the teacher's and pupils' desks are permanently fastened to the floor and a group hearing-aid is wired under the floor to the desks each of which is equipped with headphones and microphone. Each child's desk has a small control panel which regulates the amplification to each earphone and the child is taught to regulate the input so that he gets the optimum loudness in both ears. The classroom and common hall are wired with an induction-loop around the walls which enables the children to hear the teacher through their individual hearing-aids which have been modified for this purpose. Part of the classroom work is done with the group aid and part with individual aids in order to give instruction and practice in using the personal aids. The teacher wears a microphone with a long lead so that he can pass amongst the children and still be heard in any part of the room. Other equipment includes a speech trainer, a tape recorder and a gramophone. The speech trainer is used for teaching children to listen, to discriminate between different sounds and to correct their own faulty speech. The tape recorder, the gramophone and the B.B.C. schools broadcasts can be relayed into the group hearing aid.

At present these two classes are run on similar lines with much individual instruction for each child in the special classroom. Each child spends part of every day in a normal class elsewhere in the school; each has a different programme suited to individual needs, but each is encouraged to learn how to make his way in the company of normally-hearing colleagues.

More of these units are needed in Belfast, but we are limited by shortage of teachers-of-the-deaf. Plans are under way for secondment of teachers to Manchester for training in this specialised work.

The need for better educational facilities for partially sighted children is becoming more pressing, and the success of units for the partially deaf in normal schools suggests that a similar approach might work with the partially sighted. However, there are relatively few partially sighted children, their ages and abilities vary widely and many of them have additional handicaps; all these facts make it difficult to group them into manageable classes.

The Open-Air School at Graymount is now undergoing reconstruction. The number of pupils at the school has been slightly reduced and some of the remainder have been temporarily housed at Fortwilliam School to facilitate this. The new premises are to an attractive and original modern design which will greatly enhance the usefulness of this important school. Here the children come mainly within the delicate category, but some physically handicapped, epileptic and even maladjusted pupils are included. Educational subnormality is commonly associated with the main disability owing to previous loss of schooling; a special class of educationally subnormal pupils exists within the school, and individual attention is readily available throughout the school. Physiotherapy and speech therapy are provided on a sessional basis, and one of the school doctors is attached to the school. The doctor spends one day per week on the premises and each child is examined once a term. A health visitor is also attached; she assists at the medical examinations, pays any necessary home visits, and is available for treatments. A house-mother assists the teaching staff with the many domestic problems raised by handicapped children. A few of the children remain at this school until sixteen years of age, but a period of rehabilitation lasting from two or three years followed by return to the normal school is more usual. A great deal of school time is saved by having therapy at school instead of at hospital and we hope to increase this when the rebuilding has been completed. Table E22 shows the number of children admitted to the Open-Air School during 1961 with the reason for admission. A few of these children are from outside the city and have been given places in view of the urgency of their disabilities; they are not included in Tables E16 to E19 which refer to Belfast County Borough residents only.

Fleming Fulton School which deals with physically handicapped children is also to be rebuilt with much improved classroom and therapy facilities; accommodation for nursery age children is to be included, and the Malcolm Sinclair and Fleming Fulton Schools will be merged. Plans are well advanced, but building is not likely to start until 1963. A residential unit for twelve children was opened during the year. This is a pleasant homely feature of the school which was at once filled to capacity and we now have a waiting list. The unit had enabled us to remove a number of children from permanent hospital residence. Tables E20 and E21 show the diagnosis of the main handicap causing admission of the 92 pupils at present enrolled at Fleming Fulton and Malcolm Sinclair Schools; many of these children have additional handicaps including epilepsy, defective vision and various degrees of educational subnormality. Within a school like Fleming Fulton it is necessary to group the children for teaching according to their mental capacities as well as according to their age, and it will be possible to do this grouping more effectively when the enlarged accommodation is ready.

Table E13 shows the intelligence quotients of the 2,042 pupils categorised as educationally subnormal, This includes a considerable number of children of average ability or better; in these cases the retardation has usually an obvious secondary cause such as chronic bad school attendance through illness or parental indifference. Sometimes an otherwise able child has an inherent difficulty with a specific subject such as reading or number work which can be overcome by individual teaching. A disturbed or indifferent home life can have a very depressing effect on a child's attainments. Most of these children whose retarded school work is not due to lack of intelligence will only be classified temporarily as educationally subnormal, and will recuperate when the correct remedies are applied. Lower down the scale of ability are those children who require permanent special arrangements for their education either in special schools or special classes. Further down still are a number of children with I.Q's below about 50 who may eventually prove to be ineducable even in special schools and who will be notified to the Special Care Service of the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority under the terms of Section 53 of the Education Act. Some of these are attending special schools, normal primary schools or nursery schools on a trial basis; others, while clearly retarded, are too young for accurate assessment and are kept under regular observation to decide the best course for their future training and development.

## Cupar Street Clinic

On 1st January, 1961 the new clinic at Cupar Street came into use, providing for the first time in Belfast a clinic built for its purpose and not an adaptation of an existing building. We have here a clinic second to none, and after a year's use there is very little that one would wish to alter, so that the second new clinic to be built shortly at Lincoln Avenue will be the same apart from very minor modifications. The staff at Cupar Street now have sufficient space and equipment for each of the many functions of a clinic; sharing of rooms and the use of a room for several purposes are not necessary here. Parents and children as well as staff are very pleased with the new premises, and improved attendances of patients have been noted in all departments.

Before the opening of this clinic the city was divided into three areas for school health purposes; we now have four areas, North, South, East and West, each with its own clinic dealing with about 20,000 school children attending about 50 schools. Cupar Street deals with the west area.

This new clinic has attracted a great many visitors, wishing to see over the premises in detail and we now have regular visits of instruction by medical students, nurses under training, medical practitioners on post-graduate courses, and student health visitors. We have invited many groups of teachers, local doctors, welfare officers and others to see over the clinic in the interests of better liaison between persons having to do with the care of children. It is a great pleasure to be able to do this type of work in premises of which we are rightly proud and which mark a final break from the ideas of the past when a dusty church hall was considered suitable accommodation for a local authority's health work. Already we find an increased interest by outsiders in the work of the School Health Service, and inquiries by medical and dental personnel about the prospects of employment in such a clinic are frequent—a very welcome contrast to our previous difficulties in recruiting suitable staff.

A. L. WALBY, M.B., D.P.H.,

*Senior Medical Officer,*
*School Health Division.*

## Belfast Grant-Aided Schools

**TABLE E 1**

| | Type of School | Number | Pupils |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Nursery Schools and Classes | 11 | 379 |
| Primary‡ | County Primary Schools | 70 | 28,483 |
| | Voluntary Primary Schools under Lay Manager | — | — |
| | Voluntary Primary Schools under Roman Catholic Management | 64 | 18,929 |
| | Special Schools | 9 | 964 |
| Secondary‡ | County Secondary Schools | 19 | 14,667 |
| | Voluntary Secondary Schools †(Participating) | 21 | 16,050 |
| | Voluntary Secondary Schools †(Non-participating)‡‡ | 3 | 2,473 |

‡ These groups of schools are considered separately where possible in the following tables.

‡‡ These schools conduct their own schemes of medical and dental inspection and treatment under the provision of Section 42 (6) of the Education (Amendment) Act (N.I.), 1956.

† Includes preparatory school in most cases.

## School Medical Inspections

**TABLE E 2**

| Type of School | Sex | Routine Examinations | | | | | | Nursery School examinations | Special examinations | Re-examinations | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Entrants | II | III | IV | V | Totals | | | | |
| Primary Schools | Boys | 3,697 | 1,203 | 2,416 | 254 | 4 | 7,574 | 297 | 314 | 5,231 | 13,416 |
| | Girls | 3,785 | 958 | 2,391 | 248 | 3 | 7,385 | 185 | 313 | 4,985 | 12,868 |
| Secondary Schools | Boys | 70 | 70 | 414 | 1,003 | 3 | 1,560 | — | 43 | 1,470 | 3,073 |
| | Girls | 158 | 110 | 450 | 717 | 1 | 1,436 | — | 11 | 1,294 | 2,741 |
| Totals | Both | 7,710 | 2,341 | 5,671 | 2,222 | 11 | 17,955 | 482 | 681 | 12,980 | 32,098 |

## Average Heights and Weights

TABLE E 3

### Boys

| Age | Number examined | | Average weight pounds | | Average height inches | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary | Secondary | Primary | Secondary | Primary | Secondary |
| 4 | 646 | 18 | 40.3 | 42.9 | 41.5 | 43.0 |
| 5 | 2,294 | 45 | 42.4 | 46.7 | 43.0 | 45.0 |
| 6 | 757 | 7 | 45.9 | 49.4 | 44.9 | 41.1 |
| 7 | 168 | — | 53.7 | — | 46.9 | — |
| 8 | 109 | 1 | 56.9 | 57.0 | 50.1 | 51.0 |
| 9 | 926 | 69 | 65.8 | 71.7 | 52.8 | 53.9 |
| 10 | 1,574 | 117 | 69.1 | 75.6 | 53.7 | 55.5 |
| 11 | 577 | 16 | 73.1 | 81.7 | 54.8 | 58.1 |
| 12 | 265 | 281 | 82.9 | 91.5 | 57.1 | 60.0 |
| 13 | 168 | 546 | 94.2 | 98.5 | 59.9 | 61.2 |
| 14 | 59 | 444 | 96.0 | 102.1 | 60.3 | 62.4 |
| 15 | 27 | 13 | 113.0 | 108.8 | 63.8 | 63.7 |
| 16 | 2 | 3 | 116.0 | 136.3 | 64.8 | 67.5 |
| 17 | 2 | — | 80.0 | — | 63.0 | — |

### Girls

| Age | Number examined | | Average weight pounds | | Average height inches | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary | Secondary | Primary | Secondary | Primary | Secondary |
| 4 | 521 | 37 | 38.3 | 42.0 | 40.9 | 42.9 |
| 5 | 2,312 | 95 | 40.5 | 44.1 | 42.3 | 44.8 |
| 6 | 952 | 26 | 43.2 | 50.4 | 43.9 | 47.1 |
| 7 | 190 | 11 | 46.5 | 57.2 | 45.1 | 50.2 |
| 8 | 82 | 19 | 56.2 | 58.9 | 48.9 | 50.8 |
| 9 | 686 | 80 | 65.2 | 68.4 | 52.3 | 52.8 |
| 10 | 1,539 | 118 | 68.4 | 75.8 | 53.2 | 55.7 |
| 11 | 543 | 52 | 73.8 | 84.8 | 54.7 | 58.8 |
| 12 | 309 | 280 | 88.8 | 98.3 | 58.3 | 60.2 |
| 13 | 168 | 349 | 93.9 | 106.5 | 59.9 | 61.6 |
| 14 | 59 | 354 | 96.7 | 106.2 | 60.3 | 62.6 |
| 15 | 21 | 14 | 113.3 | 120.3 | 61.7 | 62.7 |
| 16 | 3 | 1 | 127.0 | 140.0 | 62.5 | 64.5 |

## Attendance of Parents at Routine Medical Inspections

TABLE E 4

| Age Group | Primary | | Secondary | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Entrants | 2,672 (72.3%) | 2,851 (75.3%) | 36 (51.4%) | 93 (58.8%) |
| II | 521 (43.3%) | 512 (53.4%) | 13 (18.6%) | 29 (26.4%) |
| III | 814 (33.7%) | 992 (41.5%) | 24 (5.8%) | 64 (14.2%) |
| IV | 18 (7.1%) | 34 (13.7%) | 23 (2.3%) | 39 (5.4%) |
| V | — — | 2 (66.7%) | — — | — — |
| Totals | 4,025 (53.1%) | 4,391 (59.5%) | 96 (6.2%) | 225 (15.7%) |
| | 8,416 (56.3%) | | 321 (10.7%) | |
| | 8,737 (48.7%) | | | |

## Vaccination

**TABLE E 5**

| Type of School | Sex | Entrants | | II | | III | | IV | | V | | Totals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. examined | Number unsatisfactory | No. examined | Number unsatisfactory | No. examined | Number unsatisfactory | No. examined | Number unsatisfactory | No. examined | Number unsatisfactory | No. examined | Number unsatisfactory |
| Primary .. | Boys | 3,697 | 1,118 (30.2%) | 1,203 | 356 (29.6%) | 2,416 | 624 (25.8%) | 254 | 91 (35.8%) | 4 | — | 7,574 | 2,189 (28.9%) |
| | Girls | 3,785 | 1,309 (34.6%) | 958 | 292 (30.5%) | 2,391 | 605 (25.3%) | 248 | 88 (35.5%) | 3 | — | 7,385 | 2,294 (31.1%) |
| | Both | 7,482 | 2,427 (32.4%) | 2,161 | 648 (29.9%) | 4,807 | 1,229 (25.6%) | 502 | 179 (35.7%) | 7 | — | 14,959 | 4,483 (30.0%) |
| Secondary .. | Boys | 70 | 12 (17.1%) | 70 | 13 (18.6%) | 414 | 97 (23.4%) | 1,003 | 351 (35.0%) | 3 | — | 1,560 | 473 (30.3%) |
| | Girls | 158 | 36 (22.8%) | 110 | 23 (20.9%) | 450 | 88 (19.6%) | 717 | 233 (32.5%) | 1 | — | 1,436 | 380 (26.5%) |
| | Both | 228 | 48 (21.1%) | 180 | 36 (20.0%) | 864 | 185 (21.4%) | 1,720 | 584 (33.9%) | 4 | — | 2,996 | 853 (28.5%) |
| TOTALS .. | Both | 7,710 | 2,475 (32.1%) | 2,341 | 684 (29.2%) | 5,671 | 1,414 (24.9%) | 2,222 | 763 (34.3%) | 11 | — | 17,955 | 5,336 (29.7%) |

## Nutrition

**TABLE E 6**

| Age Group | Type of School | NORMAL (A) |  | SUB-NORMAL (B) |  | BAD (C) |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Entrants | Primary | 3,383 (91.5%) | 3,457 (91.3%) | 300 (8.1%) | 307 (8.1%) | 14 (0.4%) | 21 (0.6%) |
|  | Secondary | 62 (88.5%) | 151 (95.5%) | 8 (11.5%) | 5 (3.2%) | — — | 2 (1.3%) |
| II | Primary | 1,123 (93.3%) | 898 (93.7%) | 78 (6.5%) | 58 (6.1%) | 2 (0.2%) | 2 (0.2%) |
|  | Secondary | 69 (98.6%) | 102 (92.7%) | 1 (1.4%) | 8 (7.3%) | — — | — — |
| III | Primary | 2,254 (93.3%) | 2,263 (94.6%) | 158 (6.5%) | 125 (5.2%) | 4 (0.2%) | 3 (0.2%) |
|  | Secondary | 397 (95.9%) | 435 (96.7%) | 17 (4.1%) | 14 (3.1%) | — — | — — |
| IV | Primary | 234 (92.1%) | 239 (96.4%) | 20 (7.9%) | 9 (3.6%) | — — | — — |
|  | Secondary | 942 (93.9%) | 706 (98.5%) | 61 (6.1%) | 10 (1.4%) | — — | 1 (0.1%) |
| V | Primary | 4 (100.0%) | 3 (100.0%) | — — | — — | — — | — — |
|  | Secondary | 3 (100.0%) | 1 (100.0%) | — — | — — | — — | — — |
| TOTALS | Primary | 6,998 (92.4%) | 6,860 (92.9%) | 556 (7.3%) | 499 (6.8%) | 20 (0.3%) | 26 (0.3%) |
|  | Secondary | 1,473 (94.4%) | 1,395 (97.1%) | 87 (5.6%) | 37 (2.6%) | — — | 4 (0.3%) |

## Defects Discovered at Routine Medical Inspection

**TABLE E 7**

| Defect | Type of school | Defective for treatment | Per 1,000 | Defective for observation | Per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skin | Primary | 112 | 7.5 | 223 | 14.9 |
| | Secondary | 21 | 7.0 | 74 | 24.7 |
| | Total | 133 | 7.4 | 297 | 16.5 |
| Eyes (a) vision | Primary | 1,368 | 91.5 | 2,678 | 179.0 |
| | Secondary | 259 | 86.4 | 578 | 192.9 |
| | Total | 1,627 | 90.6 | 3,256 | 181.3 |
| (b) squint | Primary | 166 | 11.1 | 508 | 34.0 |
| | Secondary | 20 | 6.7 | 47 | 15.7 |
| | Total | 186 | 10.4 | 555 | 30.9 |
| (c) other | Primary | 65 | 4.3 | 90 | 6.0 |
| | Secondary | 20 | 6.7 | 18 | 6.0 |
| | Total | 85 | 4.7 | 108 | 6.0 |
| Ears (a) hearing | Primary | 178 | 11.9 | 101 | 6.8 |
| | Secondary | 23 | 7.7 | 11 | 3.7 |
| | Total | 201 | 11.2 | 112 | 6.2 |
| (b) otitis media | Primary | 50 | 3.3 | 88 | 5.9 |
| | Secondary | 3 | 1.0 | 4 | 1.3 |
| | Total | 53 | 3.0 | 92 | 5.1 |
| (c) other | Primary | 38 | 2.5 | 43 | 2.9 |
| | Secondary | — | — | 7 | 2.3 |
| | Total | 38 | 2.1 | 50 | 2.8 |
| Nose and Throat | Primary | 264 | 17.6 | 1,682 | 112.4 |
| | Secondary | 9 | 3.0 | 142 | 47.4 |
| | Total | 273 | 15.2 | 1,824 | 101.6 |
| Speech | Primary | 76 | 5.1 | 219 | 14.6 |
| | Secondary | 10 | 3.3 | 20 | 6.7 |
| | Total | 86 | 4.8 | 239 | 13.3 |
| Cervical glands | Primary | 29 | 1.9 | 194 | 13.0 |
| | Secondary | 1 | 0.3 | 10 | 3.3 |
| | Total | 30 | 1.7 | 204 | 11.4 |
| Heart and circulation | Primary | 72 | 4.8 | 243 | 16.2 |
| | Secondary | 8 | 2.7 | 27 | 9.0 |
| | Total | 80 | 4.5 | 270 | 15.0 |
| Lungs (a) | Primary | 214 | 14.3 | 339 | 22.7 |
| | Secondary | 12 | 4.0 | 54 | 18.0 |
| | Total | 226 | 12.6 | 393 | 21.9 |
| (b) pulmonary tuberculosis | Primary | 2 | 0.1 | 13 | 0.9 |
| | Secondary | — | — | 8 | 2.7 |
| | Total | 2 | 0.1 | 21 | 1.2 |
| Development | Primary | 40 | 2.7 | 140 | 9.4 |
| | Secondary | 4 | 1.3 | 27 | 9.0 |
| | Total | 44 | 2.5 | 167 | 9.3 |
| Orthopaedic (a) posture | Primary | 48 | 3.2 | 27 | 1.8 |
| | Secondary | 10 | 3.3 | 12 | 4.0 |
| | Total | 58 | 3.2 | 39 | 2.2 |
| (b) feet | Primary | 184 | 12.3 | 227 | 15.2 |
| | Secondary | 54 | 18.0 | 102 | 34.0 |
| | Total | 238 | 13.3 | 329 | 18.3 |
| (c) other | Primary | 34 | 2.3 | 109 | 7.3 |
| | Secondary | 8 | 2.7 | 17 | 5.7 |
| | Total | 42 | 2.3 | 126 | 7.0 |

**TABLE E 7** *(continued)*

| Defect | Type of school | Defective for treatment | Per 1,000 | Defective for observation | Per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nervous system<br>(a) epilepsy | Primary | 8 | 0.5 | 47 | 3.1 |
| | Secondary | 2 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.3 |
| | Total | 10 | 0.6 | 48 | 2.7 |
| (b) other | Primary | 4 | 0.3 | 34 | 2.3 |
| | Secondary | 1 | 0.3 | 4 | 1.3 |
| | Total | 5 | 0.3 | 38 | 2.1 |
| Psychological<br>(a) development | Primary | 45 | 3.0 | 602 | 40.2 |
| | Secondary | — | — | 15 | 5.0 |
| | Total | 45 | 2.5 | 617 | 34.4 |
| (b) stability | Primary | 26 | 1.7 | 76 | 5.1 |
| | Secondary | 2 | 0.7 | 8 | 2.7 |
| | Total | 28 | 1.6 | 84 | 4.7 |
| Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary | Primary | — | — | 5 | 0.3 |
| | Secondary | — | — | 1 | 0.3 |
| | Total | — | — | 6 | 0.3 |
| Other defects | Primary | 186 | 12.4 | 352 | 23.5 |
| | Secondary | 19 | 6.3 | 58 | 19.4 |
| | Total | 205 | 11.4 | 410 | 22.8 |

The numbers of children examined were:—Primary 14,959; Secondary 2,996; Total 17,955.

The visual acuity could not be accurately assessed in 221 primary schoolchildren; for "Eyes (a) vision", therefore, the numbers examined were:—Primary 14,738; Secondary 2,996; Total 17,734.

## Visual Acuity

## TABLE E 8

### (a) Primary schoolchildren without glasses

| | | Left eye | | | | | | | | Right eye |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Visual acuity | 6/6 | 6/9 | 6/12 | 6/18 | 6/24 | 6/36 | 6/60 | <6/60 | Totals |
| Right eye | 6/6 | 10,979 | 498 | 127 | 74 | 30 | 33 | 20 | 14 | 11,775 |
| | 6/9 | 399 | 951 | 132 | 40 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 1,565 |
| | 6/12 | 100 | 121 | 240 | 58 | 24 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 563 |
| | 6/18 | 60 | 38 | 77 | 145 | 29 | 24 | 3 | — | 376 |
| | 6/24 | 33 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 77 | 21 | — | — | 204 |
| | 6/36 | 27 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 68 | 5 | 2 | 157 |
| | 6/60 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 59 |
| | <6/60 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 20 | 39 |
| Left eye | Totals | 11,624 | 1,647 | 621 | 360 | 201 | 179 | 62 | 44 | 14,738 |

### (b) Primary schoolchildren with glasses

| | | Left eye | | | | | | | | Right eye |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Visual acuity | 6/6 | 6/9 | 6/12 | 6/18 | 6/24 | 6/36 | 6/60 | <6/60 | Totals |
| Right eye | 6/6 | 329 | 61 | 33 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 456 |
| | 6/9 | 63 | 102 | 32 | 10 | 5 | 6 | — | 1 | 219 |
| | 6/12 | 27 | 44 | 64 | 20 | 10 | 5 | — | 1 | 171 |
| | 6/18 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 25 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 66 |
| | 6/24 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | — | — | 28 |
| | 6/36 | 7 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 17 |
| | 6/60 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | <6/60 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| Left eye | Totals | 450 | 222 | 149 | 72 | 37 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 967 |

**TABLE E 8** *(continued)*

(c) Secondary schoolchildren without glasses

| | | Left eye | | | | | | | | Right eye |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Visual acuity | 6/6 | 6/9 | 6/12 | 6/18 | 6/24 | 6/36 | 6/60 | <6/60 | Totals |
| Right eye | 6/6 | 2,191 | 93 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2,335 |
| | 6/9 | 75 | 106 | 11 | 13 | 8 | — | — | — | 213 |
| | 6/12 | 14 | 24 | 31 | 14 | 4 | 4 | — | 1 | 92 |
| | 6/18 | 16 | 7 | 18 | 30 | 10 | 8 | — | 1 | 90 |
| | 6/24 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 86 |
| | 6/36 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 48 | 8 | — | 89 |
| | 6/60 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 28 | 1 | 54 |
| | <6/60 | 5 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 37 |
| Left eye | Totals | 2,338 | 240 | 91 | 88 | 72 | 96 | 47 | 24 | 2,996 |

(d) Secondary schoolchildren with glasses

| | | Left eye | | | | | | | | Right eye |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Visual acuity | 6/6 | 6/9 | 6/12 | 6/18 | 6/24 | 6/36 | 6/60 | <6/60 | Totals |
| Right eye | 6/6 | 183 | 25 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | 232 |
| | 6/9 | 32 | 38 | 7 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 82 |
| | 6/12 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | 48 |
| | 6/18 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 15 |
| | 6/24 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| | 6/36 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 5 |
| | 6/60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | <6/60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Left eye | Totals | 241 | 79 | 32 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 3 | — | 385 |

## Colour Vision

TABLE E 9

| Colour Vision | Type of school | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Normal<br>Defective—safe<br>Defective—unsafe<br>Total | Primary | 311 (85.9%)<br>26 (7.2%)<br>25 (6.9%)<br>362 (100.0%) | 336 (96.6%)<br>9 (2.6%)<br>3 (0.8%)<br>348 (100.0%) | 647 (91.1%)<br>35 (4.9%)<br>28 (4.0%)<br>710 (100.0%) |
| Normal<br>Defective—safe<br>Defective—unsafe<br>Total | Secondary | 985 (83.4%)<br>143 (12.1%)<br>53 (4.5%)<br>1,181 (100.0%) | 707 (97.9%)<br>11 (1.5%)<br>4 (0.6%)<br>722 (100.0%) | 1,692 (88.9%)<br>154 (8.1%)<br>57 (3.0%)<br>1,903 (100.0%) |
| Normal<br>Defective—safe<br>Defective—unsafe<br>Total | All Schools | 1,296 (84.0%)<br>169 (11.0%)<br>78 (5.0%)<br>1,543 (100.0%) | 1,043 (97.5%)<br>20 (1.9%)<br>7 (0.6%)<br>1,070 (100.0%) | 2,339 (89.5%)<br>189 (7.2%)<br>85 (3.3%)<br>2,613 (100.0%) |

## Tuberculin Tests

(Unvaccinated Children)

TABLE E 10 (a)

| Age | Number of children available | Offered* tuberculin test | Refused | Tested | Negative | Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 1,222 | 1 | — — | 1 | 1 (100.0%) | — — |
| 5 | 4,746 | 5 | 1 (20.0%) | 4 | 4 (100.0%) | — — |
| 6 | 1,742 | 2 | — — | 2 | 2 (100.0%) | — — |
| 7 | 369 | 5 | 1 (20.0%) | 4 | 4 (100.0%) | — — |
| 8 | 211 | 68 | 24 (35.3%) | 44 | 42 (95.5%) | 2 (4.5%) |
| 9 | 1,761 | 1,047 | 218 (20.8%) | 829 | 755 (91.1%) | 74 (8.9%) |
| 10 | 3,348 | 2,153 | 412 (19.1%) | 1,741 | 1,583 (90.9%) | 158 (9.1%) |
| 11 | 1,188 | 677 | 141 (20.8%) | 536 | 474 (88.4%) | 62 (11.6%) |
| 12 | 1,135 | 503 | 134 (26.6%) | 369 | 290 (78.6%) | 79 (21.4%) |
| 13 | 1,231 | 445 | 146 (32.8%) | 299 | 234 (78.3%) | 65 (21.7%) |
| 14 | 916 | 300 | 111 (37.0%) | 189 | 158 (83.6%) | 31 (16.4%) |
| 15 | 75 | 20 | 13 (65.0%) | 7 | 6 (85.7%) | 1 (14.3%) |
| 16 | 9 | — | — — | — | — — | — — |
| 17 | 2 | — | — — | — | — — | — — |
| Totals | 17,955 | 5,226 | 1,201 (23.0%) | 4,025 | 3,553 (88.3%) | 472 (11.7%) |

* From 10 years onwards the difference between this figure and the number available is accounted for largely by children known to have had B.C.G. vaccination, but includes some who had skin disease or other ailments making tuberculin testing undesirable. At routine medical inspections the younger children are not usually offered tuberculin test unless they are tuberculosis contacts, or their parents request it, or they are nearing 10 years of age.

(Vaccinated Children)

TABLE E 10 (b)

| Age | Number of children available | Offered* tuberculin test | Refused | Tested | Negative | Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | — | 2 | 2 (100.0%) | — | — — | — — |
| 8 | — | 24 | 5 (20.8%) | 19 | — — | 19 (100.0%) |
| 9 | — | 288 | 75 (26.0%) | 213 | 8 (3.8%) | 205 (96.2%) |
| 10 | — | 281 | 71 (25.3%) | 210 | 9 (4.3%) | 201 (95.7%) |
| 11 | — | 47 | 19 (40.4%) | 28 | 2 (7.1%) | 26 (92.9%) |
| 12 | — | 12 | 4 (33.3%) | 8 | — — | 8 (100.0%) |
| 13 | — | 9 | 5 (55.6%) | 4 | — — | 4 (100.0%) |
| Totals | — | 663 | 181 (27.3%) | 482 | 19 (3.9%) | 463 (96.1%) |

**TABLE E 11**

## Action to be Taken as a Result of Routine Medical Inspection

### Primary Schools

| Age Group | Home visits | | To Family Doctor | | To School Clinic | | To Eye Specialist | | To E.N.T. Specialist | | To Hospital | | To Physio-therapist | | To Speech Therapist | | To Audio-metrist | | Other action | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Entrants | 520 | 500 | 44 | 47 | 182 | 180 | 205 | 228 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 47 | 51 | 24 | 11 | 36 | 26 | 30 | 30 |
| II | 73 | 46 | 11 | 13 | 100 | 81 | 159 | 109 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 31 | 21 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 22 | 8 |
| III | 160 | 146 | 30 | 37 | 217 | 192 | 338 | 367 | 12 | 23 | 31 | 28 | 48 | 61 | 13 | 9 | 32 | 14 | 42 | 38 |
| IV | 16 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 19 | 49 | 36 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| V | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 769 | 706 | 86 | 98 | 514 | 473 | 751 | 741 | 24 | 33 | 53 | 47 | 131 | 138 | 50 | 27 | 87 | 46 | 97 | 80 |
| | 1,475 | | 184 | | 987 | | 1,492 | | 57 | | 100 | | 269 | | 77 | | 133 | | 177 | |

### Secondary Schools

| Age Group | Home visits | | To Family Doctor | | To School Clinic | | To Eye Specialist | | To E.N.T. Specialist | | To Hospital | | To Physio-therapist | | To Speech Therapist | | To Audio-metrist | | Other action | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Entrants | 15 | 17 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 |
| II | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 |
| III | 9 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 26 | 44 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| IV | 30 | 34 | 8 | 11 | 60 | 37 | 110 | 126 | 3 | — | 3 | 13 | 17 | 34 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 11 |
| V | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 57 | 70 | 20 | 21 | 70 | 50 | 145 | 178 | 4 | — | 5 | 17 | 33 | 50 | 10 | 4 | 17 | 9 | 14 | 28 |
| | 127 | | 41 | | 120 | | 323 | | 4 | | 22 | | 83 | | 14 | | 26 | | 42 | |

**TABLE E 12**

## Re-examinations

| Defects for which re-examined | Primary Schools | | | Secondary Schools | | | Primary and Secondary Schools | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For Treatment | For observation | Cured | For Treatment | For Observation | Cured | For treatment | For Observation | Cured |
| Skin | 63 | 148 | 96 | 2 | 20 | 14 | 65 | 168 | 110 |
| Eyes (a) vision | 1,673 | 2,645 | 996 | 406 | 1,611 | 160 | 2,079 | 4,256 | 1,156 |
| (b) squint | 71 | 379 | 19 | 7 | 79 | 5 | 78 | 458 | 24 |
| (c) other | 19 | 37 | 24 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 21 | 48 | 27 |
| Ears (a) hearing | 153 | 222 | 167 | 20 | 34 | 18 | 173 | 256 | 185 |
| (b) otitis media | 31 | 28 | 40 | — | 2 | 5 | 31 | 30 | 45 |
| (c) other | 17 | 25 | 30 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 18 | 31 | 44 |
| Nose and throat | 293 | 1,146 | 1,333 | 13 | 105 | 106 | 306 | 1,251 | 1,439 |
| Speech | 113 | 243 | 156 | 10 | 40 | 15 | 123 | 283 | 171 |
| Cervical glands | 11 | 54 | 44 | — | 3 | 2 | 11 | 57 | 46 |
| Heart and circulation | 46 | 214 | 97 | 4 | 24 | 18 | 50 | 238 | 115 |
| Lungs (a) | 72 | 276 | 215 | 15 | 74 | 44 | 87 | 350 | 259 |
| (b) pulmonary tuberculosis | 1 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | 18 | 8 |
| Development | 25 | 70 | 47 | 4 | 17 | 8 | 29 | 87 | 55 |
| Orthopaedic (a) posture | 16 | 33 | 33 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 19 | 46 | 48 |
| (b) feet | 39 | 163 | 153 | 23 | 98 | 83 | 62 | 261 | 236 |
| (c) other | 19 | 62 | 34 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 21 | 75 | 47 |
| Nervous system (a) epilepsy | 4 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 5 | 22 | 3 |
| (b) other | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 12 |
| Psychological (a) development | 30 | 151 | 28 | 4 | 36 | 5 | 34 | 187 | 33 |
| (b) stability | 12 | 41 | 10 | — | — | 2 | 12 | 41 | 12 |
| Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary | 4 | 7 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Other defects | 158 | 351 | 383 | 28 | 105 | 72 | 186 | 456 | 455 |
| Totals | 2,876 | 6,334 | 3,926 | 547 | 2,305 | 605 | 3,423 | 8,639 | 4,531 |
| | 13,136 | | | 3,457 | | | *16,593 | | |

* 16,593 defects in 12,980 children (primary 10,216 and secondary 2,764)

**TABLE E 13**

## Intelligence Quotients of E. S. N. Pupils

| I.Q. | <45 | 45– | 50– | 55– | 60– | 65– | 70– | 75– | 80– | 90– | 100– | 110– | 120+ | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys | 15 | 10 | 35 | 43 | 62 | 95 | 146 | 169 | 338 | 196 | 95 | 25 | 10 | 1,239 |
| Girls | 14 | 10 | 21 | 33 | 60 | 95 | 121 | 127 | 205 | 90 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 803 |
| Both | 29 | 20 | 56 | 76 | 122 | 190 | 267 | 296 | 543 | 286 | 119 | 27 | 11 | 2,042 |

## Clinic Examinations

**TABLE E 14**

| Reason for examination | Number of examinations | Per cent |
|---|---|---|
| Skin | 1,310 | 6.9 |
| Eyes (a) vision | 722 | 3.8 |
| (b) squint | 124 | 0.7 |
| (c) other | 241 | 1.3 |
| Ears (a) hearing | 1,118 | 5.9 |
| (b) otitis media | 262 | 1.4 |
| (c) other | 105 | 0.6 |
| Nose and throat | 746 | 3.9 |
| Speech | 178 | 0.9 |
| Cervical glands | 30 | 0.2 |
| Heart and circulation | 287 | 1.5 |
| Lungs (a) | 755 | 4.0 |
| (b) pulmonary tuberculosis | 2 | 0.01 |
| Development | 56 | 0.3 |
| Orthopaedic (a) posture | 14 | 0.1 |
| (b) feet | 104 | 0.6 |
| (c) other | 100 | 0.5 |
| Nervous system (a) epilepsy | 50 | 0.3 |
| (b) other | 62 | 0.3 |
| Psychological (a) development | 601 | 3.2 |
| (b) stability | 155 | 0.8 |
| Tuberculosis non-pulmonary | 2 | 0.01 |
| Other defects | 1,163 | 6.2 |
| B. C. G. vaccination | 3,984 | 21.1 |
| Tuberculin skin test | 2,412 | 12.8 |
| Pre-anaesthetic examination | 4,323 | 22.9 |
| Total | 18,906 | 100 |

## History of Infectious Diseases

**TABLE E 15**

| Age Group | Measles | | | German Measles | | | Chicken-Pox | | | Scarlet Fever | | | Diphtheria | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Both | Boys | Girls | Both | Boys | Girls | Both | Boys | Girls | Both | Boys | Girls | Both |
| Entrants | 74.0% | 78.1% | 76.1% | 9.1% | 9.9% | 9.5% | 28.4% | 30.6% | 29.5% | 6.2% | 5.8% | 6.0% | .13% | .03% | .08% |
| II | 88.0% | 87.1% | 87.5% | 21.0% | 17.7% | 19.5% | 54.8% | 52.2% | 53.6% | 9.0% | 8.8% | 8.9% | .24% | .09% | .17% |
| III | 89.4% | 90.8% | 90.1% | 19.3% | 22.0% | 20.6% | 56.8% | 58.4% | 57.6% | 7.1% | 8.0% | 7.6% | .46% | .67% | .56% |
| IV | 93.1% | 91.5% | 92.3% | 20.8% | 19.5% | 20.3% | 61.7% | 62.7% | 62.2% | 10.5% | 7.9% | 9.4% | .16% | .83% | .45% |
| V | 100% | 100% | 100% | 28.6% | — | 18.2% | 42.9% | 50.0% | 45.5% | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 83.4% | 84.8% | 84.0% | 15.6% | 15.8% | 15.7% | 45.5% | 45.7% | 45.6% | 7.5% | 7.1% | 7.3% | .25% | .33% | .29% |

| Age Group | Mumps | | | Whooping Cough | | | Chorea | | | Rheumatic Fever | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Both | Boys | Girls | Both | Boys | Girls | Both | Boys | Girls | Both |
| Entrants | 30.8% | 29.3% | 30.0% | 23.1% | 29.1% | 26.2% | .03% | .08% | .05% | — | .76% | .04% |
| II | 45.3% | 39.8% | 42.8% | 45.1% | 45.3% | 45.2% | .08% | .09% | .09% | .31% | .09% | .21% |
| III | 46.7% | 44.0% | 45.4% | 56.0% | 59.0% | 57.5% | .32% | .04% | .18% | .25% | — | .12% |
| IV | 52.4% | 50.4% | 51.6% | 60.3% | 61.0% | 60.6% | .24% | .41% | .32% | .16% | — | .09% |
| V | 14.3% | 25.0% | 18.2% | 57.1% | 100% | 72.8% | — | 25.0% | 9.1% | — | — | — |
| Totals | 40.7% | 37.6% | 39.2% | 41.5% | 44.2% | 42.8% | .15% | .11% | .13% | .14% | .05% | .1% |

**TABLE E 16**

## Handicapped Pupils

| Handicap | At special day school | | At special residential school | | At normal school | | At no school | | At home tuition | | Totals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Blind | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 11 | 13 |
| Partially sighted | 14 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 30 | 29 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 48 | 47 |
| Deaf | 10 | 10 | 5 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 17 | 14 |
| Partially deaf | 25 | 26 | 6 | 6 | 124 | 79 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | 158 | 114 |
| Delicate | 68 | 75 | — | 1 | 57 | 61 | 2 | — | 9 | 8 | 136 | 145 |
| Educationally subnormal | 365 | 220 | 18 | 7 | 834 | 562 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1,239 | 803 |
| Epileptic | 25 | 16 | — | 3 | 66 | 53 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 96 | 76 |
| Maladjusted | 46 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 111 | 46 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 167 | 71 |
| Physically handicapped | 70 | 63 | 12 | 8 | 94 | 83 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 198 | 168 |
| Speech defect | 57 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 332 | 298 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 396 | 322 |
| Total handicaps | 685 | 475 | 55 | 39 | 1,648 | 1,211 | 37 | 17 | 41 | 31 | 2,466 | 1,773 |
| | 1,160 | | 94 | | 2,859 | | 54 | | 72 | | *4,239 | |
| Total pupils | 512 | 364 | 43 | 28 | 1,457 | 1,097 | 24 | 12 | 27 | 24 | 2,063 | 1,525 |
| | 876 | | 71 | | 2,554 | | 36 | | 51 | | 3,588 | |

* 4,239 handicaps in 3,588 pupils (2,063 boys, 1,525 girls). Of these 478 children have 2 handicaps, 72 have 3 handicaps, and 10 have 4 handicaps.

**TABLE E 17**

## Single Handicaps

| Number of children affected | Handicap |
|---|---|
| 20 | Blind |
| 69 | Partially sighted |
| 29 | Deaf |
| 190 | Partially deaf |
| 207 | Delicate |
| 1,536 | Educationally sub-normal |
| 97 | Epileptic |
| 63 | Maladjusted |
| 274 | Physically handicapped |
| 543 | Speech defect |
| 3,028 | Total |

### TABLE E 18

## Dual Handicaps

| Handicap | Blind | Partially sighted | Deaf | Partially deaf | Delicate | E. S. N. | Epileptic | Maladjusted | Physically handicapped | Speech Defect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Speech defect | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 105 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 128 |
| Physically handicapped | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 66 | |
| Maladjusted | — | — | — | — | 6 | 128 | 1 | 139 | | |
| Epileptic | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 44 | 53 | | | |
| E. S. N. | 1 | 12 | — | 54 | 41 | 425 | | | | |
| Delicate | — | — | — | 4 | 58 | | | | | |
| Partially deaf | 1 | — | — | 66 | | | | | | |
| Deaf | — | — | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Partially sighted | — | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Blind | 3 | | | | | | | | | |

Showing the distribution of 956 handicaps among the 478 children who have two handicaps.

**TABLE E 19**

## Multiple Handicaps

| Number of children affected | Categories of handicaps coinciding | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First | Second | Third | |
| 1 | P. sighted | P. handicapped | Speech defect | |
| 1 | P. sighted | Delicate | E. S. N. | |
| 1 | P. sighted | E. S. N. | P. handicapped | |
| 1 | P. sighted | E. S. N. | Speech defect | |
| 1 | P. sighted | E. S. N. | Maladjusted | |
| 1 | P. sighted | P. deaf | E. S. N. | |
| 3 | P. deaf | Delicate | E. S. N. | |
| 4 | P. deaf | E. S. N. | Speech defect | |
| 2 | P. deaf | E. S. N. | P. handicapped | |
| 4 | P. deaf | E. S. N. | Maladjusted | |
| 1 | Delicate | E. S. N. | Epileptic | |
| 4 | Delicate | E. S. N. | Maladjusted | |
| 5 | Delicate | E. S. N. | Speech defect | |
| 19 | E. S. N. | Maladjusted | Speech defect | |
| 5 | E. S. N. | Epileptic | Maladjusted | |
| 10 | E. S. N. | P. handicapped | Speech defect | |
| 5 | E. S. N. | Epileptic | P. handicapped | |
| 3 | E. S. N. | Epileptic | Speech defect | |
| 1 | E. S. N. | Maladjusted | P. handicapped | |
| 72 | Total with triple handicaps | | | |
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth |
| 1 | Blind | P. deaf | E. S. N. | Epileptic |
| 1 | P. sighted | E. S. N. | Epileptic | Maladjusted |
| 1 | P. sighted | Delicate | E. S. N. | P. handicapped |
| 2 | P. sighted | E. S. N. | Epileptic | P. handicapped |
| 1 | P. sighted | E. S. N. | Epileptic | Speech defect |
| 1 | P. deaf | E. S. N. | Maladjusted | P. handicapped |
| 1 | Delicate | E. S. N. | Epileptic | Speech defect |
| 2 | E. S. N. | Epileptic | P. handicapped | Speech defect |
| 10 | Total with quadruple handicaps | | | |

**TABLE E 20**

## Malcolm Sinclair School

| Reasons for admission | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cerebral Palsy | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Hydrocephalus | 1 | — | 1 |
| Muscular Dystrophy | — | 1 | 1 |
| Spina Bifida | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 12 | 12 | 24 |

**TABLE E 21**

## Fleming Fulton School

| Reasons for admission | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cerebral Palsy | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| Deformities | 1 | — | 1 |
| Fragilitas Ossium | — | 2 | 2 |
| Hydrocephalus | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Muscular Dystrophy | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Spina Bifida | 4 | — | 4 |
| Total | 29 | 39 | 68 |

**TABLE E 22**

## Graymount Open-Air School

| Reasons for admission | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asthma | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Bronchiectasis | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Bronchitis | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Coeliac disease | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Debility | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Epilepsy | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Heart disease (congenital) | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Maladjustment | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Nervous disease | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Orthopaedic | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Number admitted during 1961 | 28 | 24 | 52 |
| Number discharged during 1961 | 24 | 40 | 64 |
| Average duration of stay in months | 24 | 23 | 23½ |

**TABLE E 23**

## Miscellaneous

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ultra-violet Light Treatments | 3,100 | |
| Physiotherapy: | | |
| Children treated | 965 | |
| Total attendances | 11,038 | |
| Cases discharged | 318 | |
| Waiting list | 20 | |
| Speech Therapy: | | |
| Total attendances (excluding special schools) | 2,398 | |
| Audiometry: | | |
| Children sweep tested at school | 6,384 | |
| Children failing sweep test | 628 | (9.2%) |
| Children failing individual test | 434 | (6.8%) |
| Other children individually tested | 938 | |
| Children referred to specialist | 111 | |
| Cleanliness: | | |
| Children inspected | 143,747 | |
| Children found to have nits | 7,015 | (4.9%) |
| Children found to have vermin | 2,015 | (1.4%) |
| Children cleansed at clinics | 3,729 | |
| B. C. G. Vaccinations: | | |
| Vaccinations at School Clinics | 3,946 | |
| Vaccinations by other authorities | 1,730 | |
| Children tuberculin tested at school | 4,025 | |
| Children showing positive reaction | 472 | (11.7%) |
| Children showing negtiave reaction | 3,553 | (88.3%) |
| Vaccinated children retested—positive | 463 | (96.1%) |
| Vaccinated children retested—negative | 19 | (3.9%) |
| Nurses' Home Visits | 10,031 | |
| Nurses' School Visits (other than routine inspections) | 1,358 | |
| Medical Officers' Visits | 332 | |
| Eye Specialist | | |
| Children refracted | 3,977 | |
| Children given post-mydriatic examination | 2,386 | |
| Children examined for other eye conditions | 441 | |
| Children referred for orthoptic treatment | 93 | |
| Medical Specialist: | | |
| Children examined at school clinics | 144 | |
| Children examined at special schools | 109 | |
| General Anaesthetics | 4,323 | |

# REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1961

I have pleasure in presenting the report of the Dental Services for the year 1961, together with statistical tables covering the various sections of the services.

## Dental Inspection in Schools

During the year, all schools participating in the Health Authority's scheme, were inspected, involving a total of 72,321 children or 91% of the school roll. Completion of inspections necessitated 687 visits by Dental Officers, an average of 106 children inspected per visit. This figure was kept low to facilitate the giving of talks to children on the maintenance of dental health.

The defective rate at 69.8% remains substantially the same as in 1960. This figure is high for a city well provided with dental services and would appear to be maintained at that level largely by annually recurrent dental disease.

Examination of the defective rates for each city school for the years 1960 and 1961, reveals mainly minor variations but there are variations as high as 27% above and below the 1960 rate in a significant number of schools.

It is difficult, without a prolonged study, to account for these wide variations but with 25% of all city schools having a defective rate in excess of 80%, it would seem an obvious step to single out schools in this category for special attention in the maintenance of dental health.

## Response to Notification by Parents

An interesting feature of this section of the report is the fact that 89.7% of the children found defective consented to receive treatment. This is a gain of 22% over the previous year, but bearing in mind that the present form of consent does not invite refusal of treatment and the annual average rate of refusal over the previous eight years was 12%, it would be prudent to assume that this figure still largely obtains and it would be more accurate to record a 10% gain.

An equally if not more interesting feature, is that, while of those children found to require treatment, there was a steady annual decline of 4% in those electing to be treated at the Authority's Clinics, it is pleasing to record for the first time in nine years that not only has the monotonous downward trend been arrested, but that a 3.4% gain over the previous year has been achieved.

## Attendances at Clinics

Appointments were issued to all those consenting to receive treatment at clinics. In response 10,611 individuals attended of which 8,895 were treated.

These figures represent gains of 7.5% and 19.7% respectively over the corresponding 1960 figures. New patients attending totalled 3,369, of which it is interesting to note that 46% attended at the new Cupar Street Clinic. Total visits at 33,498 show a welcome 2% decline, accounted for, partly, by the elimination of unnecessary clinic visits and by a slight decline in the treatment rate per child.

## Treatment at Clinics

Treatment followed the usual pattern, with the emphasis on conservation. A welcome feature is that the extraction rate at 0.92 per child, is the lowest on record, while the filling rate at 2.58 per child is the lowest for six years, excepting 1957.

Prosthetics were undertaken by the department for the first time, and altogether 44 partial dentures were provided. These dentures were necessitated in greater part for the replacement of anterior teeth which, because of long neglect, it was found impossible to restore to health by conservation. This is a sphere of the departments activities which no one will wish to see develop and it is hoped that a decline in the demands for this service may be recorded next year.

Perhaps the most important development in the sphere of treatment for school children was the inauguration of the Orthodontic Service, the absence of which has, for many years, been a source of much embarassment to Dental Officers. Although the scheme did not begin to function until the autumn of 1961—and then only at the Cupar Street Clinic—a substantial effort has already been made by the provision of 49 removable appliances. It is hoped that in the early part of 1962 the service will be extended to the Cherryville Street Clinic.

The Post Graduate Courses arranged by the Health Authority, in conjunction with the Queen's University School of Dentistry, have been welcomed by the Dental Officers and should contribute substantially to the provision of a more comprehensive treatment service.

## Maternity and Child Health

This service was also inaugurated in the Autumn of 1961 and, as was expected, showed some tardiness in development.

It is not anticipated that the maternity section will develop to any great degree as a treatment service, but there is much that can be offered in an advisory capacity.

Considerable importance is, however, attached to the dental care of the pre-school child and this section, though also slow in development, is now beginning to show more activity.

In developing this service, it should be remembered that the pre-school child of today is the school child of tomorrow and, if dental disease is ever to be brought under effective control, steps must be taken to see that mal-practices of diet and dental hygiene are corrected in the very young child at an early age.

The task of encouraging the attendance at clinics of mothers with their young children, will be one requiring the full co-operation of all sections of the Health and Welfare departments: in this way the mother will receive advice in the prevention of dental disease and, with the hoped-for avoidance of treatment measures, a happy relationship between child and dentist will be created and much of the fear which children display in later years will be dispelled.

## Dental Health Education

Measures in Dental Health Education during the year have been limited to the giving of short talks and the distribution of dental health literature at school inspections. Additionally, lectures have been given to Health Visitors, to enable them to give advice to parents at personal level.

In the autumn of 1962, it is hoped that the department will be in a position to make a more positive approach to Dental Health Education, as a means of bringing dental disease under some semblance of control, but it should be clearly understood that no dramatic results can be expected: rather must the problem be approached with a full knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome. Bad habits come naturally to all children and good habits can only be created by education, by example and by supervision. In many city homes there is an attitude of parental indifference and complete lack of example and supervision and the television set, with its daily outpouring of confectionary advertisements, takes pride of place over the humble tooth brush.

Some idea of the difficulty facing the department can be gauged from this background and Dental Officers and others administering the scheme will undoubtedly suffer much in frustration. One must, however, be encouraged by the fact that the standard of hygiene is improving in many schools and even in those schools where the defective rate is high, one finds classes where hygiene is good and where many children present with full natural dentitions, unmarked by dental disease.

A greater readiness by parents to accept treatment of a conservative nature for their children is a step in the right direction, but it should be made clear to parents and children that a readiness to accept conservation imposes a responsibility to practice the recognised measures for prevention of dental disease. More and more conservative measures must in the end defeat the real aims of conservation.

## General Remarks

As recently as the year 1959, when the fortunes of the School Dental Services in Belfast were at their lowest ebb, fears were expressed that the service could survive in its present form.

Perusal of the various sections of this report must surely set at rest any fears which hitherto existed in this respect: quite apart from the gains which have been recorded in the various sections, it will be observed that the department has wasted no time in setting in motion schemes in Prosthetics, Orthodontics, Maternity and Child Health and Dental Health Education.

The new clinic at Cupar Street, situated as it is reasonably convenient to a large school population, equipped with the most modern equipment and offering a standard of comfort which the public has come to expect in this space age, has undoubtedly played a major part in the revival of interest in the School Dental Service and it must be regarded as a pointer to the course to be followed if the Service is to continue the present upward trend.

The Dental Services at the present time are unable to develop because of the total inadequacy of clinic accommodation, particularly as it affects the Maternity and Child Health Section and the situation is especially bad in East and South Belfast. The provison of more new small clinics, convenient to housing estates and residential areas, is an urgent necessity, if congestion at existing clinics is to be avoided and if the health schemes already formulated are to be given the opportunity to function.

I could not conclude this report without a special word of appreciation to the members of the Dental Staff, whose untiring efforts, vision and really hard work have not only brought a successful year to a close, but have created a much brighter outlook.

A word of appreciation is additionally due to Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Administrative Staff and School Teachers, all of whom have played a significant part in the functioning of the service.

S. R. SHEANE,

*Chief Dental Officer.*

## TABLE F 1

| | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|
| **School Dental Inspection** | | |
| Number of children on School rolls | 81,945 | 80,506 |
| Participating in Health Authority's scheme | 79,472 | 78,341 |
| Not praticipating in Health Authority's scheme | 2,473 | 2,165 |
| Number inspected in schools | 72,321 | 72,847 |
| Age Group 5-7 years inspected in schools | 17,058 | 15,701 |
| Number requiring treatment | 50,542 | 50,677 |
| Defective % (All groups) | 69.9% | 69.61% |
| Consenting to treatment | 45,349 | 34,273 |
| By Health Authority | 13,909 | 12,244 |
| By own dentist | 31,440 | 22,029 |
| Appointments issued as % of applications | 100% | 100% |
| Number of sessions devoted to school inspections | 687 | 551 |
| Clinical inspections | 10,394 | 12,462 |
| **Treatments** | | |
| *Extractions:* | | |
| Temporary dentition | 6,113 | 6,527 |
| Permanent dentition | 2,137 | 2,267 |
| Total | 8,250 | 8,794 |
| General anaesthetics | 4,323 | 4,598 |
| Local anaesthetics | 1,799 | 1,096 |
| Total | 6,122 | 5,694 |
| *Fillings:* | | |
| Temporary teeth | 6,212 | 5,541 |
| Permanent teeth | 16,782 | 18,122 |
| Total | 22,994 | 23,663 |
| Scalings | 162 | 109 |
| Dressings | 1,078 | 906 |
| Other operations | 506 | 744 |
| X rays | 368 | 226 |
| **Special Treatments** | | |
| Orthodontic appliances supplied | 49 | Nil |
| Dentures supplied | 44 | Nil |
| Total Treatments | 39,573 | 40,136 |
| Number of sessions devoted to treatments | 4,387 | 4,109 |
| Total visits made by children to clinics | 33,498 | 34,176 |
| Individuals (first inspection and first treatment) | 10,611 | 9,914 |
| Individuals treated at Authority's clinics | 8,895 | 7,425 |

## TABLE F 2

### (extract from Table F1)

| | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|
| **Nursery Schools** | | |
| Number of children on School rolls | 379 | 374 |
| Total number inspected | 271 | 312 |
| Total number of children requiring treatment | 121 | 143 |
| Total defective % | 44.6% | 45.8% |
| **Treatment** | | |
| Extractions (temporary teeth) | 21 | 148 |
| General anaesthetics | — | 91 |
| Fillings (temporary teeth) | 56 | 175 |
| Scalings | — | 1 |
| Dressings | 3 | 6 |
| Other operations | 3 | 18 |
| **Total treatments** | 83 | 439 |
| Total visits made by children to clinics | 81 | 365 |
| Individuals (first inspection and first treatment) | 35 | 117 |
| Individuals treated at Authority's clinics | 22 | 99 |

TABLE F 3

(extract from Table F1)

| | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|
| **Special Schools—(Handicapped Children)** | | |
| Number of children on School rolls | 964 | 918 |
| Total number inspected | 1,257 | 1,587 |
| Total number requiring treatment | 935 | 1,128 |
| Defective % | 74.4% | 71.1% |
| **Treatment** | | |
| *Extractions* | | |
| Temporary teeth | 73 | 95 |
| Permanent teeth | 85 | 109 |
| General anaesthetics | 90 | 120 |
| Local anaesthetics | 10 | 1 |
| *Fillings* | | |
| Temporary teeth | 62 | 77 |
| Permanent teeth | 393 | 871 |
| Scalings | 5 | 5 |
| Dressings | 31 | 24 |
| Other operations | 13 | 27 |
| **Total Treatments** | **762** | **1,208** |
| Total visits made by children for treatment | 552 | 817 |
| Individuals (first inspection and first treatment) | 240 | 327 |
| Individuals treated at Authority's clinics | 204 | 286 |

(These schools are visited twice yearly)

TABLE F 4

| | 1961 |
|---|---|
| **Orthodontic Treatment** | |
| Number of children inspected | 78 |
| Found to require treatment | 78 |
| Receiving treatment | 49 |
| Completed treatments | 1 |
| Appliances provided | 54 |
| Fixed | Nil |
| Removable | 54 |
| Total attendances for treatment | 346 |
| Total treatment sessions | 62 |

TABLE F 5

| | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|
| **School Dental Inspection—non-participating schools** | | |
| Number of children on School rolls | 2,473 | 2,165 |
| Total number inspected | 2,031 | 2,047 |
| Total number defective | 1,072 | — |
| Defective % | 52.8% | 59.0% |

TABLE F 6

| | 1961 |
|---|---|
| **Expectant and Nursing Mothers** | |
| Patients inspected | 17 |
| Found to require treatment | 17 |
| Defective % | 100% |
| Consenting to treatment | 17 |
| by Health Authority | 16 |
| by own dentist | 1 |
| Total Patients treated | 12 |
| Total completed treatments | 3 |
| Total visits made for treatment | 29 |
| Total treatment sessions | 16 |
| **Treatment** | |
| Extractions | 6 |
| Local anaesthetics | 4 |
| General anaesthetics | Nil |
| Fillings | 10 |
| Root fillings | Nil |
| Gum treatment | 1 |
| Scaling and polishing | 3 |
| Dressings | 8 |
| Other operations | 1 |
| Full dentures | Nil |
| Part dentures | 2 |
| X-Rays | Nil |
| **Total Treatments** | 35 |

TABLE F 7

| | 1961 |
|---|---|
| **Pre School Children** | |
| Children inspected | 44 |
| Found to require treatment | 36 |
| Defective % | 81.8% |
| Consenting to treatment | 36 |
| by Health Authority | 36 |
| by own dentist | Nil |
| Total children treated | 31 |
| Total completed treatments | 10 |
| Total visits made for treatment | 76 |
| **Treatment** | |
| Extractions | 33 |
| Local anaesthetics | Nil |
| General anaesthetics | 19 |
| Fillings | 21 |
| Polishings | 4 |
| Dressings | 3 |
| Topical applications | 3 |
| Other operations | Nil |
| X-Rays | Nil |
| **Total Treatments** | 83 |

**TABLE F 8**

| | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|
| **Staff** | | |
| Chief Dental Officer | 1 | 1 |
| Dental Officers (full-time) | 11 | 9 |
| Dental Officers (sessional) | 6 | 4 |
| Total (expressed as full time equivalent) | 13 | 10.6 |
| Anaesthetists (part-time) | 6 | 6 |

Professional staff was fully supported by Dental Attendants acting in both surgical and administrative capacities.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Clinics (Static)** | |
| Area 1 | Academy Street |
| Area 2 | Mountcollyer Street |
| Area 3 | Cherryville Street |
| Area 4 | Cupar Street |
| Mobile Clinics | Nil |

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